The Bombay Gazette

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

No. 11,153 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
L. Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson..	26th Aug.
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L. Peshawur	3900	600	J. C. Babot.......	9th ,,
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.....	16th ,,
				FRIDAY.
L. Ballaarat......	4752	750	P. S Tomlin	26th ,,
— Gwalior.........	2733	500	F. Harris..........	3rd Oct.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th ,,
M. Hydaspes......	2984	500	G. Scrivener.....	17th ,,
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson..	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
ANCONA........	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.
VERONA.........	3116	600	L. H. Moule.......	19th ,,
MALWA..........	2950	500	A. C. Loggin......	3rd ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 22, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of [illegible] and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	[illegible]	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July [illegible], 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON a[illegible]t of the Monsoon the [illegible] steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons reg[illegible] 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BO[illegible]Y for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th September, carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines. Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare. The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
Via Calais and Dover (Mail).........	1st class	7	5	1
Via Dieppe	1st class ,,	5	18	1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA........	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Aug.
BERENICE.......	G. B. Verona ..	3,800	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)..	G. Sturli.........	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA.........	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.........	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)...	B. Gelcich......	4,100	600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA............	G. Ragusin......	3,500	550	28th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.		
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000..	Macmahon .	,,	27th Aug.
CLAN DRUMMOND..	3,000..	Beer........	,,	5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE........	2,500..	Nelson.......	,,	15th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 18, Forbes-street, Fort.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BOOKING OF PARCELS "TO PAY."

THE PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED that Parcels not containing articles of a dangerous or perishable nature may now be booked "to pay," if so desired by the sender, over this and all other Railways in India, with which this Railway has through booking arrangements.

ED. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 23rd of August, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, and the same will be payable on and after the 8th day of September, 1884.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 27th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 1st September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrein, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1884.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address, THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS

THE steam ship "CITY OF CARTHAGE" has ARRIVED from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees of cargo are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignatures and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Naptha, Acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignee's risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the warehouse where the steamer is discharged, and no claim will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

Captain CLARK will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, City Line of Steamers.

Bombay, August, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND CO.'S

EXPANDING CASES FOR OFFICIAL PAPERS AND LETTERS,

With Five large expanding pockets and eight spaces for note-paper and envelopes, fitted with pen, pencil, blotting-book and lock and key.

Size closed 14 by 9½ in.

In Morocco leather Rs. 25 cash. Russia leather Rs. 3[illegible] cash. In solid leather for district use Rs. 2[illegible]-8.

BLOTTING-BOOK AND LETTER-CASE COMBINED.

With six pockets and spaces for stamps, &c. Size 10¼ by 9 in. In Morocco leather Rs. 16 cash.

READY-TO-HAND WRITING-CASES

Combines all the advantages of an ordinary writing-desk with the convenience of a complete stationery-case and the handiness of a blotter.

Size 11 by 9 in.

In checkered Persian	Rs. 14	cash
In Russia leather	18	,,
In Morocco ,, ...	18	,,

TRAVELLING WRITING-CASES,

With six pockets for note-paper and envelopes, blotting-pad, penholder and space for telegram forms. Size 10½ by 5¾ in.

In Morocco leather—Rs. 9-8 cash.

HAND-PAINTED BLOTTING-BOOKS,

Beautifully and artistically decorated, with flowers, foliage, etc. Size 11 by 8½ in.

Price Rs. 13-8 cash.

THREEFOLD WRITING-CASES,

With four pockets for note-paper and envelopes, spaces for telegram forms, visiting and post cards, stamps, pen, pencil and blotting-book with lock and key.

Size closed 9¼ by 6¾ in.

In Morocco leather. Price Rs. 16 cash.

PLUSH VELVET BLOTTING-BOOKS,

With crewel work, flowers in relief.

Size 11½ by 8½ in. Rs. 13-8 cash.

ALBUMS,

Extra large size Landscape Albums for views, &c., bound in Morocco leather.

Size 25 by 15 in. Rs. 38 cash.

Albums for views, Cabinet, and Cabinet and Carte de Visit Photos.

Photo Frames and Leather Goods of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY,

Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers,

DIE SINKING.

	Rs.	a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from............	7	0
DITTO 3 or 4 letters, from............	8	0
CREST DIES engraved, from............	9	0
CREST AND MOTTO DIES engraved, from............	10	0

REGIMENTAL DIES.

Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief..................	1	0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour..................	2	8
Ditto. ditto in gold, silver or bronze..................	5	0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line..................	1	8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto..................	2	0
Engraving per line extra..................	1	0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra..................		
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from..................	10	

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100..................	1	0
Lady's ditto ditto..................	2	0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto..................	1	12
Lady's ditto ditto ditto..................	2	4
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from..................	5	0

Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.

RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,

SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED. Price—8 As.

HYDERABAD POLITICS.

AN ANSWER TO MR. GORST, M.P.,

BY GRATTAN GEARY.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

THE OLD NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength 540 lb. square inch.

"Crushing strength 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lb. gross."

WARDEN & Co.

Meadow-street, Fort.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given to shareholders that the FOURTH and FIFTH CALLS of Rs. 200 each per share are made payable into the National Bank of India on the following dates :—

15th September, 1884, fourth call of Rs. [illegible] per share.
15th October, 1884, fifth call of Rs. 200 per share.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed to such shareholders as will pay the amounts of these calls before the due dates.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged (under Article 30 of the Articles of Association) on the unpaid amounts of these calls after the due dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
લખ્મીદાસ ખીમજી, સન્સ, અને કંપની,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE FACTORY, Ld.

NOTICE.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, at 4 p.m., at the Company's registered Office, Eldon-road, near the New High Court, to transact the following business :—

1 To receive and pass report and accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1884.
2 To elect two directors.
3 To consider the re-appointment of Mr. G. Opitz as Secretary.
4 To elect an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 27th August to 3rd September inclusive.

A. W. FORDE,
Chairman.

Eldon-road, 25th August, 1884.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCK EXTENSION.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY and EXCAVATION of a WET DOCK of about 25 acres to be constructed on a site to the southward of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The works include about 7,750 lineal feet of wharf walls, a sea entrance and a passage communicating with the Prince's Dock. Plans, conditions of contract, specification and form of tender may be seen at the office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 27th August, 1884, and copies of the same, if available, may be obtained on payment of Rs. 120.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for contract No. 1 Masonry and Excavation, Dock Extension," are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay on or before noon of the 14th day of November, 1884. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary.

25th of August, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH has contracted to PURCHASE from Mr. VICAJEE MANECKJEE VACHA the undermentioned property, and that all persons having claims upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, lease, lien, sale, inheritance, gift or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed and all claims thereafter will be considered as null, void and waived. All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground whereof Cowasjee Nowrojee is the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of Chundunwady Lane, in the registration sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Assessment under No. 45, containing by admeasurement 119 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the part of Maneckjee Merwanjee Setna, on or towards the west by a passage and the house of Vithoo Nimadar, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage belonging to this house and the house of Gunoo Soormar, and on or towards the south by the said Chundunwady lane, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Vicajee Maneckjee Vacha and his tenants.—Dated this 25th day of August, 1884.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 1st October next up to noon by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Hyderabad, and up to 11-30 a.m. by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Karachi and Commissariat Store-keeper General at Bombay, for the supply of POTATOES under schedule No. 43 to the Commissariat Department at Karachi and Hyderabad for the year 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the tenders must be furnished in cash or Government loan paper to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
For Acting Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 13th Aug., 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Store-keeper General at Bombay on 10th September, 1884, up to 11-30 a. m., for the supply of BED and PILLOW CASES for use in Barrack and Hospitals in three classes, for 1, 3 and 5 years, commencing from 1st April, 1885, when they will be opened and the rate read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Office.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Store-keeper General.

Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office, Bombay, 15th August, 1884.

SUMMER NUMBERS OF

	Rs.	a.
Argosy	0	6
Boy's Own Paper..............................	0	6
Cassell's Family Magazine..................	0	8
Girl's Own Paper...............................	0	6
Household Words..............................	0	4

THE GRAPHIC SUMMER NUMBER,

Containing 17 Coloured Sketches entitled "A Lover's Quarrel."
A complete novel, entitled "A Man of his Word."
A series of engravings—
How I merely caught a Convict.
And the following coloured Pictures :—
"A Fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."
"A Morning Greeting (Double Page).
"An Uninvited Guest."
"Left in Charge."
Also a special Coloured Supplement,
"The Lost Bird."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUMMER NUMBER,

Containing the following complete Tales,
Splendidly Illustrated.
Gulbeyaz, by Athol Mayhew.
Beau Braithwaite's Folly, by G. Turner.
O'er Downs and Dunes, by A. Pask.
A Fiddle with one Tune, by R. E. Francellio.
Squire Humphrey, by E. Rose.
Also a large coloured Supplement,
"Happy Days."
Price Re. 1; Post free Re. 1-4 each.
☞ Order at once, Great Demand.

COOPER, MADON & CO, Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Pucka-built very desirable BUNGALOW, with out-offices and about four thousand square yards of ground, adjoining the Gas Works, Parel-road, having a frontage of about three hundred feet, admirably suitable for a Mill or Factory, as the adjoining ground is available on moderate price with a Tank in bargain.

The undersigned has also several other very desirable properties for sale on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Cumballa Hill, Gowalia Tank, Pedder-road, Chinchpoogly, Parell, Lower and Middle Colaba, and in different parts of Fort. Prices varying from eight thousand up to six lakhs. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row.

TREACHER & CO.'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of Pure Malt Spirit only. TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

As large holders of the different kinds from which TREACHER'S BLENDED GLENLIVET is made, we are in a position to allow the various distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER'S BLENDED GLENLIVET.

TREACHER and Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their constituents to put forward Chemical Analyses and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee that the Spirit offered is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

TREACHER and Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact that the sale of TREACHER'S OLD GLENLIVET has increased more than twenty fold during the past ten years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

TREACHER & Co.'s GLENLIVET WHISKY.

TREACHER & CO.'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

Cash Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE,

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CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
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These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

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These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case....................................	Rs.	25
In Hunting..	,,	30
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In Open face guaranteed water-tight case............	,,	35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel. and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices.
E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.
WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.
J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.
GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

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MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
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Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.
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Semi-Portable Engines.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
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Vertical Engines and Boilers.
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Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.

Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machines.
Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
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Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expansion gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

LAWN-TENNIS CRICKETING SUITS.

Melton Finished or Fine Faced Flannels, Soap Shrunk.

Fine White Saxony Coat and Trousers	Rs.	30
Shirts, Collar attached	,,	9
Coats, Club Colors...	,,	26

POLO AND FOOTBALL KIT.

Vulcanized Rubber Belts, all colors.. Rs. 2-8
Silk Squares to match do. ,, 6-8

Navy and Crimson,
Red and White,
Blue and White,
Amber and Black,
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Caps, all Colours ...Re. 1-8

Extra Stout Large sizes, Rs. 9-8.

Hat, or Tie Ribbons, all colours.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ *per cent.*

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FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters..........Rs. 45 to	50	0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns..........each	15	0
Gent's Deck Suits ....each	10	0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes..........Rs. 8-4 to	11	8
Gent's Dressing Gowns ....Rs. 10 to	25	0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8	0
Gent's Deck Shoes..........Rs. 4-8 to	10	0	Ladies' warm Stockings..........pair	2	4
Chairs, strong and light ....Rs. 8 to	12	0	Marine Soap per tablet..........	0	8
White Shirts..........½ doz. Rs. 22 to	30	0	Sun Umbrellas..........each	4	8
Cambric Shirts ....½ doz.	30	0	The Victoria Wrapper..........each	16	4
Oxford Shirts..........½ doz.	33	0	Rugs and Mauds..........Rs. 13-8 to	33	0
Flannel Shirts ....each	8	8	Gent's Undervests..........each	2	0
Celluloid Collars ....each	0	12	Gent's Seamless Socks..........doz.	3	0
Soiled Linen Bags ....Rs. 5 to	6	0	Pocket Handkerchieves ....doz.	5	8
Overland Trunks	22	0	Rug Straps ....Re. 1-4 to	7	8
Leather Portmanteaux ....Rs. 15 to	21	0	Cambric Ties..........doz.	3	8
Hold-alls, specially useful ....Rs. 17 to	20	0	Money Belts..........each	2	0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING thought and labour are bestowed upon a speciality. It is, after great care and exceeding difficulty, crowned with success; when lo! immediately there arise swarms of imitations resembling the original closely enough to deceive the Public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. These imitators, not having, perhaps, the means, or the experience, or the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the Public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the semblance of such, and style these spurious productions the "original" or the "genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated Perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled the genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina!!

In 1864, for the first time, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos were introduced into India. After careful observation and constant practical experiment we discovered the qualities necessary for making this marvel of cheapness and excellence suitable for the Indian Climate As soon as the necessary alterations and additions were made to these instruments, we caused an ivory medallion to be inserted over the name of the makers, and on this is stated that these Pianos are "Built expressly for the Indian Climate by order of C. Marcks and Co., Bombay and Poona." Without this we can guarantee none to be genuine.

The fame of these Pianos had scarcely gone abroad, when in came imitations promising everything, and leaving the unfortunate purchasers to find out the good qualities after purchase.

All who have tried our Pianos declare them perfection, We can guarantee Perfection only if the Instruments pass through our hands.

The most superb Pianos in outward appearance, interior construction, tone, touch, and repeating action can be seen at our Depot of

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos,
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C. MARCKS AND CO.

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1, East-street,
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are light running, noiseless, perfect, easy-going, durable, strong, and swift. They are above all competitors; perfect in every particular, have more improvements than all others combined.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year in favour of the Standard Life Office by persons desiring the benefits of Life Assurance; and the New Assurances granted on carefully selected lives were in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch Life Offices. Forms on application at Bombay Branch Office.

LADIES' JEWEL BOXES, COMPANION TOILET CASES, PURSES, HAND BAGS, &c., &c. A handsome assortment to select from.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

SOUND, USEFUL HORSE WANTED, about 14 hands. Price and particulars to M., *Gazette* Office.

NEWEST SHAPES in Black Felt Hats for evening wear, at Rs. 6-8, at Y. A. LACKA and Co.'s Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-street.

CREWEL EMBROIDERY SILK, best quality only all shades, Re. 1-8 per dozen skeins.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, Prize-bred Skye-Terrier, very handsome, 12 months' old, no reasonable offer refused. Apply at once Captain ATKIN, s. s. Bassano, Prince's Dock.

SOCIAL GATHERING of the Ex-students of the E. H. School comes off on SATURDAY, the 11th October next. Those willing to join please apply to M. R. Setna, Girgaum Back-road.

WANTED, an English Nurse to take charge of two children, aged respectively 2 years and 8 months. Apply stating terms and enclosing characters to Mrs. Down, Fort, Belgaum. No Eurasians apply.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

SEWING MACHINES.—Just received a fresh consignment of Rhenania Machines. Reduced rates.—Ch Zerrenner & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane.

GUINNESS STOUT, bottled by Robert Porter & Co., Gold Medal Calcutta Exhibition. Quarts Rs. 5; Pints Rs. 3. Apply Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR SALE, Three BILLIARD TABLES, complete, to be seen at the Waverley Billiard Rooms. For particulars, apply to Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3, quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

NOVELTY.—REAL HAVANNAH CIGARETTES; "AGUILA D'ORO" BRAND, first importation into India; fresh and fragrant.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 60 to 400. L. STEFFENAUER, Church-gate street.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

WANTED, a NATIVE MEDICAL OFFICER for a Pilgrim steamer, Bombay to Jeddah and back. Apply to MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co.

WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, etc., REPAIRED with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

IMPERMEABLE WATCHES, water-tight and dust-proof, in nickel silver cases Rs. 30, in silver cases Rs. 40, to be seen under water, at Hormusjee Maneckjee and Co., No. 18, Meadow-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash, —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 8th September next, up to 11 a.m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and up to 1 p.m., at the office of the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay, for Contract as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

COAL—under Schedule No. 3.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 28th July, 1884.

NOTICES.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 11-30 a. m., on 3rd September next, at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office at Bombay, for Contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay, for two years from 15th September 1884 to 14th September 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Tonnage on Country Craft from Bombay to the Persian Gulf (any port), Aden and Karachi, under schedule No. 2.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 5th August, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 11 a.m. (local time), in September next, at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and on the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified for the calendar year 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

		Tenders to be received on 1st
Tin, Brass and Iron ware	Under Schedule No. 11	September 1884.
Cattle Equipments	,, 12	1st Do.
Stationery and Book-binding	,, 13	8th Do.
Chickens and Eggs	,, 14	8th Do.
Ice	,, 15	8th Do.
Fish, salted	,, 16	8th Do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 28th July, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 6th October next, up to noon by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Poona, and up to 11-30 a. m. by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, for Contracts specified below for supplies to the Commissariat Department, Poona, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Poona and Bombay Commissariat Storekeeper General.	Cattle and sheep for slaughter for one year from 1st April, 1885, under schedule No. 10. Cattle and sheep for slaughter for two years from 1st April, 1885, under schedule No. 10 A. Beef and mutton for one year from 1st April, 1885, under Schedule No. 14. Beef and mutton for two years from April, 1885, under schedule No. 14 A.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government. Parties who may wish to tender at Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Secunderabad and Bangalore are requested to apply to the Executive Commissariat Officers at those stations for forms of tenders and schedules and to hand over to them receipts for the earnest money deposit.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 11th August, 1884.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 342 OF 1883.

JAITHA BHIMA, NATHA OKHA, GULBA JUGGA, and KHOOBA DEEPA, Marwady inhabitants, now residing at Marwad, and DHUNNA LALLA, AJBA KHOOSHAL, LUKHA LABA, and MOOLLA VEERA, Marwady inhabitants, residing in Bombay in Agiary lane, without the Fort of Bombay, all carrying on business together in Bombay in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of JAITHA BHIMA and COMPANY....Plaintiffs,

vs.

SETT BHUGWANDASS SOONDERJI of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Bazar Gate-street within the Fort..............Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 20th day of November, 1883, it was ordered *inter alia* that the defendant should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of rupees ten thousand one hundred and forty, annas seven and pies three for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment, from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 8th day of May, 1884, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest or the equity of redemption of the defendant Sett Bhugwandass Soonderji in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Bazar Gate-street within the Fort of Bombay, in the Fort District, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the defendant's grand father Veerjee Nanjee, under old No. 697, new No. 5889, old Survey No. 168, and new Survey No. 8508, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 82, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-four and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sha Narronjee Khimjee, on or towards the west by the Bazar Gate-street, on or towards the north by the property of Premvahoo, wife of Doolubdas Pranjeewan, and on or towards the south by the property of Khimjee Jairam, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and are at present in the occupation of the defendant and his tenants.

NOW it is HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1884, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Sett Bhugwandas Soonderjee, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant, Sett Bhugwandass Soonderjee to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant Sett Bhugwandass Soonderjee have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the plaintiffs or any one or more of them; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser other than the plaintiffs or any one or more of them to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 22nd of July, 1884.

DAVID WATSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJI & DAYABHAI,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25.

THE Banks were closed on Saturday, and to-day is also a holiday with a large section of the Hindu community, so that practically the week's report only covers four days of actual business, and during that interval things have been about as dull as they well could be without coming to a stand-still altogether. Imports are slack and generally tending easier in price, but it is in exports that the depression is most noticeable. For Cotton there is no enquiry either for ready or forward shipment, and the same may be said of Wheat so far as new operations are concerned, whilst Seeds although in some request are not in sufficient supply to admit of any extent of business being done. Freights, as might be expected under the circumstances, have undergone a material decline, and notwithstanding several steamers leaving for outports, cargo is only obtainable in very small quantities at 15s. for Liverpool and 20s. for Continental Ports. Money continues easy and Sterling Exchange is weak. Government Paper has declined about ½ per cent. on the week, and Shares all round are dull and declining, Spinning and Weaving Companies more particularly so. Owing to the Share market being closed to-day, it is impossible to ascertain what the full effect of the actual commencement of hostilities between France and China has been, but the drop in Mill shares will be serious and the outlook is the reverse of encouraging, as China is the chief market for our local-made Yarns. The wish may be father to the thought perhaps, but a strong impression prevails in business circles that hostilities will only be of limited duration, and that sufficient trade will be practicable in the meantime with the treaty ports to enable our Mills to keep going. Short time, however, we fancy, will almost certainly have to be adopted if the situation does not improve during the next few weeks, as the market otherwise is not strong, and it will be well if this be the worst.

Crop accounts in a general way continue fairly good, but the country now begins to want more rain. In the previously dry tracts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country an absolute scarcity of water prevails, and the kharif crops have failed, but these places are exceptional and of limited extent.

MONEY.—With the existing depression in business the demand for money is necessarily very limited, and while the Bank of Bombay official minimum remains at 4 per cent., loans on Government Paper can be had at 3, and on other securities at 5 to 7 per cent. per annum. The Bank return for the week shows a reduction in the Cash Balance of about 9½ lacs, but this is evidently due to merelly temporary movements. The following are the alterations in the various accounts :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Decrease	Rs. 1,07,536
Do. do. Branches	Decrease	„ 1,38,627
Other Deposits	Increase	„ 7,73,504
Cash Credits Undrawn	Decrease	„ 1,08,196
Govt. & other Authorised Securities	Increase	„ 4,100
Cash Credits on Do.	Decrease	„ 69,198
Loans	Decrease	„ 21,239
Bills Discounted	Increase	„ 11,52,899
Cash with Correspondents	Increase	„ 3,00,074
Cash and Currency Notes	Decrease	„ 9,48,430

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling have again been very small, and rates although weak have undergone no important fluctuations. Business for the mail opened on Wednesday at the closing rates of Monday last 1s. 7 17-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 7¾d. for 3 months' Credit bills. On Thursday with advice of the biddings for Councils having only resulted in Rs. 4,20,000 in drafts being placed at 1s. 7¼d. and Rs. 3,00,000 in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 7 17-32d., a weaker tone was manifested and a decline of 1-32d. established on everything except demand Bank paper. On Friday, however, this also gave way in the [illegible] proportion, but to-day one Ban[illegible] same as a drawer for the mai[illegible] again come out ing closing rates :—[illegible] the top quotation, mak-

Bank Bills o[illegible]	[illegible]emand	1s. 7¼ to 17-32d.	per rupee.
	Telegraphic	1s. 7 15-32d.	„
[illegible]	Three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	„
Credits,	do. do.	1s. 7 23-32d.	„
Francs,	do. do.	2·08	„

As in ready paper there is also very little doing forward. The Banks are buyers at to-day's quotations for a month forward at 1-32d. higher up to December and a further 1-32d. advance after the end of the year. They would sell perhaps more willingly on similar terms, but merchants have no inducement to operate either way.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Great weakness still characterises the market, and with scarcely an exception quotations have declined daily until at the close they mark a drop of fully ½ per cent. Last Monday Fours closed at Rs. 99⅛, but on mail day dropped 3-16. On Wednesday Rs. 99 sellers was the figure, but Rs. 98 13-16 was touched on Thursday morning. This induced a slight enquiry under the influence of which a recovery to Rs. 98 15-16 took place, but on the following day a fall to Rs. 98 11-16 ensued. To-day to the adverse feeling all round engendered by the China news the tone is weaker than ever, and we quote Rs. 98 11-16 for Cash and Rs. 98 9-16 for time. Fours-and-a-half remain quite nominal at Rs. 102⅛ to ¼.

SHARES.—The market has been closed since Friday owing to Hindu holidays, and our quotations therefore do not show the effect of the outbreak of actual hostilities between France and China, which in the case of *Spinning and Weaving Companies* is pretty certain to mean a further material fall in values. As it is, the apprehension of the fact had induced decided weakness, and during the four days previous a daily decline took place, amounting in all to Rs. 50 in Gordon Mills, Rs. 40 in Mahalukshmi, Rs. 35 in Sholapore, Rs. 30 in Coorla and Oriental, Rs. 25 in Bombay United, Framjee Petit, Hyderabad, Jewraz Balloo, Morarjee Goculdas, National and Victoria, Rs. 20 in Budnaira, Dhurremsey, Khutao Muckonjee, Manockjee Petit, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 15 in Albert Edward, Alliance Empress, and James Greaves, Rs. 10 in Western India, and Rs. 5 in Anglo-Indian and others. Even at these reduced levels buyers were quite out of the market, and when business reopens will probably be less inclined to operate than ever until something like the extent of the Franco-Chinese war can be gauged, which will not of course be yet a while. *Press* Companies are quiet, and there is a decline of Rs 15 in Bombay, Rs. 25 in Fort, Rs. 5 in Prince of Wales, and Rs. 2½ in Mofussil and New Indian. In *Banks* we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Bank of Bombay, but others are unaltered. Amongst *Miscellaneous* concerns there are few alterations. Treacher & Co., Limited, are Rs. 5 down. Colaba Land and Mill have declined Rs. 60. Port Cannings Rs. 2½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—What with native holidays and dull advices from home there has been no inducement to activity this week, but all things considered the market has remained fairly steady and prices are not quotably lower. The clearances from the bazaar are put at about 2,500 packages, and about an equivalent indent business has been done.

TWIST.—Of English Yarns the sales during the week have been on about an average scale, and prices remain unchanged. Local Yarns meet a very limited demand, and to-day are almost nominal in value owing to the China advices.

METALS.—*Copper* remains quiet but steady at previous prices. The same may be said of *Yellow Metal*, in which only a small business is reported. *Iron* is dull and As. 8 per candy lower in Bars.

COALS are still very dull with the exception of some small sales of Davison's and Londonderry West Hartley to arrive at Rs. 15 and Rs. 14-10 no transactions have transpired. Sellers for future delivery, however, are almost out of the market, the heavy fall in homeward freights rendering it impossible to get tonnage outward.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There is nothing new to report regarding the position of the staple. For export the demand remains as before quite insignificant, and we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance since last mail left. The Mills, too, with the reverse of cheerful times before them owing to the situation in China, are only buying from hand to mouth, so that the greatest dulness prevails all round. Prices are quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, but quotations are to a great extent nominal and buyers could operate on more favorable terms.

The movements of the staple both in the shape of receipts and shipments are quite unimportant.

New Crop.—The reports generally are still very favorable, but in Guzerat, and Kattiawar the cultivators are beginning to talk of more rain being wanted. No transactions in New Cotton for future delivery have been reported during the week, and prices are nominal at Rs. 150 per candy for Good Bengals, December, Rs. 185 for Good Omra, and Rs. 215 for Good Broach, March delivery. There are certainly no buyers at these figures, but real sellers, we think, would be almost as difficult to find.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	3,418	2,532	13,794
Since 1st January	1,399,534	1,385,870	1,411,794
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	3,333	3,140	5,097
Since 1st January	1,121,055	1,171,856	1,302,998
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	2,900	...	...
Since 1st January	94,785	43,698	46,742

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton (full-pressed) with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Dhollera, Fully Good	Rs. 188	4 21-32d.
Do. Good	„ 182	4½d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 170	4 7-32d.
Omra, Fully Good	„ 18[illegible]	4 19-32d.
Do. Good	„ [illegible]80	4 7-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 168	4 5-32d.
Westerns, Good	„ 168	4 5-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 163	4 1-16d.
Compta, F.G.F.	„ 167	4 5-32d.
Do. G.F.	„ 162	4 1-32d.
Dharwar Sawginned, Good	„ 189	4 11-16d.

WHEAT.—The depressing accounts from home prevent buyers from entering on new business, but with only moderate arrivals and purchases to meet freight engagements rupee prices are well supported. We quote to-day :—No. 1 White Pessy Rs. 26-8 to Rs. 27, Jubbulpore Rs. 24-8, Yellow Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 23, Khatha Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-8 per candy. The receipts are :—

		1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	cwt.	120,089	233,878	43,570
Since 1st January	„	5,909,571	7,865,465	5,724,959

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Firmer home accounts and depressed freights have run up the ready price to Rs. 5-13 per cwt., but even this attracts very limited supplies, the movements being as follows :—

		1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	cwt.	22,316	71,621	6,231
Since 1st January	„	3,530,674	3,856,150	2,613,946

In *Rapeseed* there is very little doing, and quotations are to a great extent nominal at Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 6-15 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat. *Gingelly*, new crop, is in request at Rs. 38 for White and Rs. 36-8 for Mixed per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 23rd August, as compared with the statement of 16th August :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 16. Rs.	Aug. 23. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	35,01,215	33,93,679
do. do. at Branches	12,70,431	11,31,804
Other Deposits	1,69,20,594	1,76,94,098
Post Bills	14,077	13,747
Cash Credits undrawn	5,18,262	4,10,066
	3,47,24,579	3,51,43,394
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	54,62,836	54,66,936
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,93,392	13,24,194
Loans, on Security of do.	37,86,059	37,64,820
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,211	1,691
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,21,25,676	1,32,78,575
Stamps	2,907	2,896
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,62,721		
Amt. applied in reduction ..2,55,000		
	3,07,581	3,07,721
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,59,541	10,59,615
Cash and Currency Notes	1,08,85,376	99,36,946
	3,47,24,579	3,51,43,394

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Japanese, 1,303 tons, Captain W Moore, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

THE Government hired steamer Hankow, 2,33 tons, Captain A C Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria (10th August), with one Sergent, and two privates.

THE steamer Empire, 1,375 tons, Captain T. Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (26th July) with a cargo of 2,376 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Abana, 3,060 tons, Captain F. Newell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (26th July), with a cargo of 3,511 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Sahara, 1,288 tons, Captain J. Gice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middle-borough, (26th July), with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J M Simpson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Goolam Hoosein Somjee, Major H F Smyth, Surgeon S J Flood, Lieut. G F Tinley, Mr H Bishop, Mr. L S Bachelder, Mr Abdool Currim Minee, Mr Jasun bin Field, Mr Fetchwell, Mr G Bran, Mr S L Limmond, Mr G L Armour, and 91 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Hankow (s)	Robertson	Alexandria, Aug. 10
	Abana (s)	Newell	Liverpool, July 26.
	Empire (s)	Davis	Liverpool, July 26.
	Sahara (s)	Gice	Middlebrough, Jy 26

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Japanese (s)	Moore	London.

The steamer Pachumba, Simpson, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Mozart, to Dunkirk.
„ Pandora, to Trieste, &c.
„ City of Carthage, to London.
„ Lombardy, to Trieste, &c.
„ Baghdad, to Kurrachee.
„ Athabasca, to Hull.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Motion for Judgment.

164-84—Payne G. and S.—Abdul Kadur Haji Mahomed vs. C. A. Turner and others—Craigie, L. and O. and Thakurdas and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

198-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai vs. Haji Tyeb Haji Rahimtoola and others.—Tyebji and D., Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shamatsingji Soorsangji vs Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.

46-81—Macfarlane and E.—Tookaram Balajee vs. J. Donald and others.—Payne G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

387-83—In person—Javerbai vs. Bhut Bhugwan Tricumji.

175-81—Mirza H. K.—Haji Mahomed Raza Dadustry vs. Maddurry Ramniga Chanjibee and another.

New Long Causes.

213-84—Hore C. and B.—Canji Jairam vs. Nurrotum Jairam and another—In person.

214-81—Mulji B. B.—Jewa Jussa vs. Jalloo and another—Pestonji K.

215-81—Payne G. and S.—Bezonji Edulji Soonawala vs. Pestonji Dinshaw—Khunderao M.

Long Causes.

435-82—M. M. Munshi—Sachidanand Swami Koomar vs. Mahadeo Chimnaji Apte and another—Bomonji and H., and Skipsey and Wilkin.

253-83—Khunderao M.—Dost Mahomed Hassum and another vs Ahmed Sub Abdul Rahimon and others—Payne G. and S.

44-83—Jefferson B. and D—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Jewanji Jamasji—Macfarlane and E.

45-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Jewanji Jamasji and another—Macfarlane and E.

46-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Burjorji Rustomji Mistry vs. Jewanji Jamasji and others—Macfarlane and E.

259-83—Bomonji and H.—Merwanji Burjorji Mowji vs. Rustomji Nanabhoy Mehta and others—M. M. Munshi.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

For Judgment.

8-83—H. Bicknell—Bawa Girdharidas Lakshmondas vs. Gungadas Jumnadas and Withi widow of the deceased—Tyabji and D., and Balkrishna and B.—(Testamentry Suit.)

470-81—Payne G. and S.—Meghjee Hurtichund vs. Becher Thackersey and another—Jefferson B. and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

270-84—In person—Sadashiv Madhowrao Pitale vs. Framji Edulji Soonawalla and others.

277-84—Payne, G. and S.—Jadija Futtehsingji Bhowsingji and another vs. Heerji Ardaseer Dady.

279-84—Mulji B. B.—C. Dow[illegible]as and others vs. Sewji Dhurrumsey—Bom[illegible]onji and H.

Long Causes.

187-84—Janardhen G.—[illegible] Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others vs. D[illegible]rabji Jewaji Choksi—Payne, G. & S.—Part heard.

122-84—Pestonji K.—Moolji Jewraj and others vs. Husson Oosman and another—Payne G. and S.

43-83—Payne, G. and S.—Sorabji Nusserwanji Dundas vs. Jumr[illegible]adas Doolubdas—In person.

137-83—Hore, C. and B.—S. Pereira vs. P. de Silva and another—Venayekrao H.

290-81—Ty[illegible]abji and D.—Narrotumdas Jairam and others vs. Bhugwandas Hurjiwan and others—Little S. F. and N.

296-81—Tyabji and D.—Narrotumdas Jairam and others vs. Bhugwandas Hurjewan and others—Little S. F. and N.

6-82—In person—Borah Currimbhoy Moosaji vs. Rahimon Russool and others—Tyabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

Peile, Lieut., Sub. Asst., Comsy.-Genl., on leave, from Allahabad.

Jackson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

AUGUST 24.

Peat, Major, Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Baroda.

Hawkins, Captain, R. H. A., on duty, from Simla.

AUGUST 25.

Burry, Surg., on leave.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 24.

Vincent, Captain, 1st C. I. Horse, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 25.

Flood, Surg., on duty, to Kurrachee.

Stewart, Captain, Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, to Poona.

Bishop, Lieut., Glostershire, on leave, to Kurrachee.

Radcliffe, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Carnegy, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Jackson, Captain, 1st Lancers, from leave, to Quetta.

Finley, Lieut., 1st Lancers, on leave, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. WYER, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.
Bombay, August 26, 1884.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 27th inst., at 9 p.m., sharp.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps, every day from 4 p.m. from this date, Tuesdays and Fridays excepted. Members are requested to give notice at head-quarters, not later than 2 p.m., so that arrangements can be made for markers, &c.

Intending competitors in the forthcoming Central India Rifle Meeting at Poona are informed that their entrance fees will be paid by the Corps. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to be good enough to inform the members of their Companies of this offer.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON.
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10. Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite). Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

KAYE—August 19, at Murree, the wife of Major R. W. Kaye, R. H. A., of a daughter (still-born).

DEATHS.

DENT—August 21, at Egmore, Madras, Georgiana Frances, relict of the late Thomas Dent, Book-keeper and Manager, S. P. G. F. P. Office, aged 71 years.

GRANT—August 20, at Calcutta, Henry Norman Patrick Grant, aged 77 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1884.

THE conflict between France and China excites keen interest in Bombay, for it has an obvious bearing upon local trade and manufactures. Fortunately it will not materially affect the sales of opium for the current year, for the great bulk of them have been already made. But it is expected that the exports of yarns to China will be seriously affected by the outbreak of hostilities. The Foochow arsenal has been bombarded, and any day we might hear of Canton or of Shanghai or of some other of the twenty-two Treaty Ports being subjected to the same treatment. Although scarcely any of these places import yarn directly from Bombay—Bombay shipments going almost exclusively to Hongkong—the effect will be practically almost the same as though the ports attacked were in direct communication with the Indian yarn-producing districts. How largely the interests of the Bombay market are at stake may be inferred from the fact that of 71,13,000 pounds of twist exported hence in the month of June, no fewer than 57,62,800 went to Hongkong. To this has to be added 36,000 pounds sent direct to Shanghai. It is not surprising in these circumstances that shares in the local spinning companies have, since the recent re-opening of the quarrel between France and China, shown a continuously downward tendency. There has been no sudden decline, and even the news of the bombardment of Foochow had no other effect in the share market yesterday than to send down prices about ten rupees. But the explanation of this is that, serious though that news was, its effect had been already discounted. As to the probable duration of the present depression, that is a matter respecting which conflicting views prevail. On the one hand, it is thought that as the French have set about the business in earnest, the quarrel will soon come to an end. This may be so; but there is much to be said for the other view, which is largely prevalent here, that the war will be carried on upon "slow combustion" principles. Chinese resistance may not be very formidable, but, like the vitality of cold-blooded organisms, it may be exceedingly difficult to overcome. And if the submission of the Chinese can be secured only by dictating terms to them at Pekin we shall have to wait a considerable time for a restoration of peace, for the French have no army in the East strong enough to venture on a march upon the capital.

THE long and elaborate Resolution of the Bombay Government, dated the 25th July, on the assessment of land on account of the latent advantage of possessing subsoil water we have republished *in extenso.* We congratulate the Government on the proof this Resolution affords of their readiness to meet public criticism on their action in an important question of public policy. The Resolution would appear to have been called forth by our criticisms on the new-old policy of taxing subsoil water, while exempting from assessment the wells dug by ryots at their own expense. This policy was announced in the Resolution of 20th March last. We pointed out that the result of such a policy would be to discourage the sinking of wells—the very thing which Government wished to avoid. Due note has been taken of our objections. We wish it was in our power to congratulate the Government equally on their having advanced a step further in the direction which we endeavoured to recommend to their favourable consideration. They have not done so, and we confess to a feeling of disappointment. The Resolution sets up a most elaborate defence of principles and doctrines which have been exploded in times past by the predecessors of the present Government, and makes proposals of which the impracticability and consequent inexpediency have been authoritatively proclaimed by the highest authorities on the question. In this respect, therefore, the Resolution is certainly very discouraging. Nor is the manner in which the document is drawn up less open to objection than the matter. It would have clearly been more to the purpose if it had been stripped of a good deal of surplusage. In his anxiety to give us all he has to tell us in his favour, Mr. Monteath has burdened the Resolution with heaps of quotations. Thus not only are the main threads of his arguments obscured, but the reader has to exercise a considerable amount of patience in order to wade through the curious mixture of quotations which tell for and against the position sought to be established by Government. We say this because we are accustomed to official papers of a different stamp altogether. As a rule, the Resolutions of Government are models of concise, pointed, and clear reasoning and statement. We are of opinion that all the Resolution says on this vexed question of subsoil water taxation might have been stated tersely and sufficiently in a paper one-fifth of the dimensions of the Resolution—the more so as most of the references and quotations are not new, and might have been referred to, or given in marginal notes.

Now, as to the main issues of the controversy. It will be remembered that in commenting on the Resolution of the 26th March, while we thanked the Government for the announcement of the broad principle that in the assessment a ryot pays on his land, he also, in the opinion of Government, pays for the inherent advantages of subsoil water in it, we remarked that the proposal to enhance the assessment of such land by a scarcely noticeable increase of the soil rates was a new departure, which was not only inconsistent with the recognised principles of revenue survey, but was one which, on account of the difficulty of working it out in detail, was condemned by officers of very great experience in such matters, and set aside formerly as on the whole impolitic and inexpedient. At the same time, as Government had sanctioned an experiment of taxing subsoil water advantages in the Jhalode sub-division of the Panch Mahals, we ventured to prefer a request that, among other things, we should, supplied with a copy of the papers connected with the revenue settlement of the 75 khalsa villages of the Jhalode sub-division. The papers were not supplied to us, probably because the results of the experiment were not before Government. The Resolution now before us, while announcing the results of this experiment, takes occasion to go at considerable length into the merits of the question of the expediency or otherwise of taxing subsoil water. It seems to us that Government would have done well, while communicating this Resolution to the public, to publish at the same time the correspondence relating to the assessment of the 75 villages of the Jhalode sub-division, including the papers bearing on the results of this experiment; for the Resolution, although very elaborate as it stands, does not explain the process by which the most material point in the controversy has been established, namely, the mode adopted and the results arrived at in the assessment of the inherent water advantages of the soil. All the information which the Government vouchsafes in regard to this vital part of this interesting experiment is that "in classifying the land according to relative value, account has been taken of the inherent advantage of accessible subsoil water, the existence of which has been ascertained by a very careful investigation by skilled agency working under elaborate rules." We are, however, left in the dark as to the mode by which the existence of subsoil water in land has been ascertained, though we are ready to concede that the inquiry may have been very carefully made, and made by skilled agency working under elaborate rules. The agency cannot have arrived at the knowledge instinctively; and the communication of this information cannot be thought superfluous. But it would appear, from the wording of the Resolution, that it is after all only "accessible subsoil water" of which the existence has been ascertained by this skilled agency working carefully under elaborate rules. The far larger question yet remains, namely, how are you to ascertain the existence of "inaccessible" subsoil water? It would not perhaps be a difficult matter, we think, to ascertain the existence of subsoil water, where such subsoil water is accessible, *i.e.*, where access has been obtained by means of wells. By far the larger portion of the very vast acreage of land which it is proposed to assess on account of water advantage under the new departure in policy consists of subsoil water which is inaccessible wholly or partially, without some process of digging having been previously gone through. In regard to the treatment of this land, the Resolution is entirely silent as to how the skilled agency, working very carefully under elaborate rules, has succeeded in valuing its inherent water advantage. It is a matter of the most ordinary observation in Gujarat that of two wells side by side or only a few yards apart, the one is sweet and the other so brackish as to be utterly unfit for irrigation, and where the mere cleaning out of a sweet well, or deepening it but a very little, would allow a salt spring to break in and spoil the water. How is the classifier to tell at what depth water in a certain soil can be found, and what is the quality of it? Mr. Rogers, the most experienced revenue officer that Gujarat ever had, observed that "he (the classifier) cannot dig everywhere to ascertain, and it would be throwing too strong a temptation in the way of a man drawing perhaps from twenty to forty rupees a month to allow him to put down his surmises; officers of higher rank, above the suspicion of yielding to temptation, would simply throw up the attempt in despair." It is clearly wrong to throw the burden of proving the negative on the ryot, as the Resolution directly forces him to do. The ryot will not dig a well, for the simple reason that under the Resolution his dry crop land will be assessed for assumed water properties, whether he uses the water or not. The survey officer will not dig the well for the purpose of ascertaining the depth of water. How, then, is the "command of water" to be ascertained? This has been all along our very first objection to the new proposal. And nothing is clearer than the admission by Government in the Resolution before us of the fact that this objection of ours is reasonable. Having thus made the admission, we think the Government is bound not to proceed with the proposal to tax subsoil water until a way is found to get over the difficulty. It is therefore not a little astounding to find that this admitted objection is treated so lightly. In para. 31 of the Resolution we are told that "the only reasonable objection is that subsoil water may be taken into account as an elementary value where it is not practically available. In other words, that the existence of subsoil water advantage cannot be safely inferred on any evidence short of its actual use." And how does Government get rid of this difficulty? The Resolution says "the best evidence of the existence of subsoil water is doubtless its actual use, but it cannot reasonably be asserted that all land capable of irrigation by wells is already under well irrigation." To this we say no; all lands which are capable of being watered by wells are not under well irrigation, and this is in part attributable to the fear that the making of new wells in these lands would subject them to extra assessment on account of the special water-rate. And it is this reason which should incline Government to treat such lands liberally in the interests of improved cultivation, after the recognition by Government of the broad principle that improvements are not to be taxed. It will thus be seen that neither are the public a bit the wiser nor the peasantry the least likely to be benefited by this long Resolution, supplementary to that of the 26th March, though it must have cost the framer a great deal of time and trouble.

THE report on the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 30th September, 1883, which has just been published, must on the whole be considered satisfactory. The year under review may be considered fairly prosperous for agriculture in the absence of any conspicuous failure. A fair autumn and an excellent spring harvest was obtained, and in some favoured localities both the crops turned out well. Though cholera and small-pox epidemics of a violent character broke out in some districts, the year was marked by an unusual absence of the ordinary seasonal and malarial fevers so detrimental to agricultural operations. The extension of railways, by affording greater facilities for communication, had a favourable effect upon prices, which varied but little during the year. A considerable increase naturally took place in the export of wheat, and it is satisfactory to notice that agriculturists are beginning to be alive to the advantage of growing a better quality of wheat and sending it to the market clean and unadulterated. At the beginning of the year the outstanding arrears under all heads of revenue amounted to Rs. 7,32,606, and all but Rs. 11,334 of this sum was collected before the year ended. The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 5,37,23,017, and a deficit of Rs. 1,24,400 occurred in its collection. The revenue-roll showed on the 1st October, 1883, an increase of Rs. 19,793 in the fixed demand, over the demand with which the year 1882-83 began. The net gains seem to have accrued altogether by the lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures and by "alluvial increment." The demand under the head of the 12 per cent. cess showed a slight decrease, but the collection was very satisfactory. As many as 4,832 acres of land were appropriated for public purposes, chiefly canal works; of these 2,770 acres were permanently and the rest temporarily appropriated. An increase is also to be noticed in the demand for occupiers' rate, while the demand for owners' rate has risen in even a greater proportion than that for occupiers' rate. Attention is drawn to the fluctuations in the returns for rent law litigation, which are influenced by many general and special causes, amongst which the very curious one of astrological combinations may be mentioned. Throughout the Report there are to be noticed signs of a careful supervision of the revenue system by the Commissioners in their respective divisions. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner express their thorough satisfaction with the general management of the revenue administration.

IF the French Government have at any time contemplated drawing upon their army in Tongking in order to supply a force for the invasion of China, the news from Shanghai will warn them of the peril of such a course. The Governors of Kwangsi and Yunnan have received orders to cross the Tongking frontier, and no exaggerated estimate of the strength of the Chinese forces on the Tongkinese frontier is involved in recognizing that this stroke may cause serious embarrassment to the French. The invasion of the newly annexed province will put the French there at all events on the defensive; it will prevent them making a free choice as to the manner in which the quarrel with China shall be fought out. It may be that there is not as yet warrant for saying that the French will have to fight their battles in Tongking over again, though that is more than possible. But it is evident now that they will not be able to spare any considerable body of troops from Tongking, and that if Admiral Courbet's operations are to be supported by a field force, that force must be sent from Europe. These operations, so far as they have gone, have been attended with success, for the Foochow Arsenal has been destroyed, and there has been a disastrous destruction of Chinese gunboats. Still the bombardment of Foochow, though it may have cost the defenders a good deal, is not a proceeding which will press very hardly upon the Chinese Government, and it is not unlikely that Admiral Courbet's attack upon Foochow will make as little impression upon the men in authority at Pekin as his occupation of Kelung appears to have done.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN, as at present arranged, will leave London on September 1, and will proceed *via* Odessa, Resht, and Teheran for Sarrakhs.

KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, AUGUST 17.

WE are expecting the return of Colonel Sir Oliver St. John on or about the 22nd inst. He is to be at Vernag, the first halting place on this side the Banibal Pass, on the 20th. His return has been delayed six days owing to his stay at Jummoo being prolonged that length of time, on affairs connected with the administration in Kashmere. Secrets, if there be any, have not transpired, as may be supposed, at least nothing yet is known; but certain changes which are to be made indicate the future, and put a favourable aspect on coming events. The first of the contemplated changes is that in regard to the Governorship of Kashmere. Dewan Budravata, who has been Governor for some years, is now to give place to Luchmandas, who is uncle of Dewan Anant Ram, the Maharajah's Prime Minister. Luchmandas is well known in Kashmere; he was a high official here some ten years or more ago; he speaks English fluently, is an able man, very liberal in his views, and quite disposed to favour the encouragement of private enterprize and the promotion of measures calculated to improve the condition of the people of Kashmere. Other changes amongst officials here are said to be in contemplation, to which I need not now refer, especially as they are not finally fixed, and one of them will not, I hope, take place.

The indications that may reasonably be inferred from the change in the holder of the important office of Governor of Kashmere are that the blind system of prohibitive duties, and the much worse interference of officials in the adventures of traders, will now receive some check, and that these bonds will eventually and before very long be altogether severed. The Maharajah can now introduce important changes, which he could not so readily do under the present Governor. Whether any pressure has been used during the recent visit of the Resident to Jummoo, I cannot positively state; but there is very strong probability that the Government of India has at last made a move for the benefit of the people of Kashmere, who are really more dependent upon the exercise of the authority of that Government than the Viceroy is, perhaps, aware of. It is, for instance, evident that such a useful work as the making of the road from Baramula to Kobala, which is to have its outlet at Murree, is of first-rate importance to Kashmere; and the Government of India has lately informed the Maharajah that if His Highness is not able to complete that road the money will be lent by the Government of India. The sum required is about one million sterling, but this road would not be made during the next twenty years, unless the Government of India insisted on its rapid completion. So now there is a chance that we shall have a good level road right through from Baramula to Murree, and if a railway could not be made at the same time, the road will be quite wide enough to admit of a tramway being laid. From Kobala to Murree the road runs in British territory, and on this portion the Public Works Department is now at work at both ends, I believe. It will be on the same level as the Maharajah's road, and will, when completed, form the grand road to Kashmere, for the importation of produce and manufactures equal to the demands of the Happy Valley, and for the exportation from here of its manufactures and produce to an extent not before possible, and admitting of a development of its trade beyond limits that can now be ever reached.

One of the first results of the action of the Government of India in the matter of this road to Murree will be the introduction of British capital into Kashmere. Quite recently I gave you some information about the probable formation of a company of limited liability to extend a business already formed here and to add banking to its transactions. This last addition is almost inevitable here, where banking does not really exist. Those who feel disposed to take shares in the new company will be induced to do so now that the prospect of having the road to Murree completed within a reasonable period is so encouraging. People living in places that have numerous roads and easy means of communication with distant places will be surprised that we should take so much interest in the construction of a single road. It should, however, be remembered that this is our only road at present, and that at the present time there are only footpaths wide enough for a single pedestrian and along which a horse may also travel; but for the conveyance of produce or goods in larger bulk than can be put on a horse or bullock there are no appliances. Not a single wheeled carriage exists in Kashmere; if there were any, the roads are not made on which they could be drawn, and we have therefore yet to make a beginning in the simplest lessons of modern civilization. So when we get our road to Murree finished we shall have made a very important advance, and may reasonably anticipate that our progress will not stop at this single step

The newsletters from Kashmere which have now been regularly published in your columns for some time past have, perhaps, like the dropping of water on a rock, produced some impression in one direction, for there are signs perceptible that the Government of Kashmere is aware of the contents of these letters. Some of the high officials are disposed, I believe, to think that the information about Kashmere affairs is supplied by one or more of their brethren in Kashmere. This notion, however, is not correct. There are many ways of learning about the condition of the people and their grievances better than from official sources. Native traders soon find out a method to make known their wants, and they have, though they do reside in benighted Kashmere, sufficient knowledge of the value of the press to seek the aid of one of its representatives as soon as they know of his presence. It is from these men that more may be learnt in an occasional interview than can be obtained from the most loquacious official. I may take this opportunity, therefore, of informing the high officials at Jummoo, to whom I am now referring, that the source from which they suspect I get my knowledge of the people and the state of their affairs is not the true one. My residence here has been long enough to make me acquainted with all that is going on here. What has been written in my letters is from purely independent sources, and, unfortunately, there is no doubt of its correctness.

The Rev. Mr. Wade, for some years missionary here, and whose labours in the time of the late famine in Kashmere will be remembered, and who is otherwise widely known, has just completed a translation of the New Testament into the Persian language for the special use of the Kashmeris. He has been obliged to use the Persian character because there is none in Kashmere that could be used. Mr. Wade has also nearly completed a grammar of the Kashmere language, the first ever published. Mr. Wade is staying here now, but will leave shortly for Dalhousie, to which place he will go over the mountains by the Banibal Pass.

DEATH OF THE DEWAN OF BHOWNUGGUR.

WE regret to have to announce the death yesterday at Bhownuggur of Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas, Dewan of the Bhownuggur State. By the death of Mr. Samaldas Bhownuggur has lost a Dewan of remarkable character, tact, and ability. He had to maintain the reputation which Bhownuggur had attained during the previous administration, and this he did by following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and uncle, Mr. Gowrishankar Udayashankar. He was appointed to the office of Dewan, after serving as *foujdar* and subsequently as Revenue Commissioner on the termination of the Joint Administration in Bhownuggur, consequent upon the assumption of full powers by the present chief, Rawal Shri Takhtsingji. He succeeded Mr. Gowrishankar, who succeeded Dewan Parmanandas, the father of Mr. Samaldas. It would thus appear that the office of Dewan has been held successively by the families of Mr. Gowrishankar and Mr. Parmanandas. Short as Mr. Samaldas' tenure of office comparatively was (being only of six years' duration), Bhownuggur thanks, to the liberal and enlightened ideas of the Chief of the State has witnessed the same steady material and moral progress during Mr. Samaldas' Dewanship, as characterised it during the previous administratino. The first act of the Dewan was to carry out the construction of the Bhownuggur Railway, which was begun in 1879. On the 18th December, 1880, the line was opened from Bhownuggur to Limri with much *éclat* by Sir James Fergusson. This railway has two branches, one from Bhownuggur to Wadhwan, where it meets the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Wadhwan civil station, and the other from Dhola, a station on the Bhownuggur-Wadhwan line, to Dhoraji, the terminal point of the Gondal State. Seeing that no extension of the line has taken place from Dhoraji to Junaghur, in spite of the fact that the line has decidedly proved to be a handsomely paying one, it speaks volumes in favour of the foresight of the deceased Minister and the Rajah in engaging in its construction. But besides the railway, Bhownuggur boasts of many public works, on which there has been expended from 1870 to 1882 no less a sum than 54 lakhs of rupees. Prominent among these buildings are the courts of justice, and a High School, both designed by the late Major Mant. Facing the High School are the durbar stables. The boat basin—which proved so useful in shipping ponies from the different chiefs of Kattywar for Kurrachee during the late Afghan War—the hydraulic lift, the steam chain ferry, an excellent public vegetable and fruit market, good schools, the post and telegraph offices, the jail, Percival Fountain, the Engineer's office, the offices of the Revenue Commissioner and other offices, the Clock Tower, the Motibag Palace, where His Highness resides, the Ganga Jalea Talao, and the paddock for the horse-breeding establishment are among the numerous public works which bear testimony to the interest which the Minister took in promoting public works of a useful character. In appreciation of Mr. Samaldas' valuable services to the State, Sir Takhtsingji granted to him in perpetuity the village of Jalalpur, which brings in an annual income of about Rs. 16,000. The Minister leaves two sons, Messrs. Vithaldas and Lalbhai, the former being employed as Deputy Dewan and the latter as Revenue Commissioner. The Assistant Dewan is Mr. Vajeshankar Gowrishankar. It is thought probable that Mr. Vithaldas will b confirmed in the appointment of Dewan.

THE BOMBAY ABKARI ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the 22nd inst. the keeper of the railway refreshment-rooms at Nandgaon was summoned by the mamledar of Nandgaon to his bungalow, and was told to bring with him specimen bottles of all the liquors sold to passengers. The mamletdar called to his assistance a Parsee liquor-seller from the bazaar, probably as a technical assessor, who pointed out to him that certain wines would be spoilt after being uncorked, and that the commercial value of the whole would be reduced from the fact of the capsules being destroyed. The mamletdar, who was armed with an accurate Sikes' hydrometer complete with thermometer, trial glass, and book of tables, nevertheless proceeded to open the following :—1 bottle Kinahan's LL whisky, 1 bottle Stone's Scotch whisky, 1 bottle Vaughan Jones' Scotch whisky, 1 bottle Treacher's Glenlivet whisky, 1 pint Treacher's port-wine, 1 bottle Tod Heatley and Co.'s No. 1 sherry, 1 bottle John Crabbie and Co.'s ginger-wine, 1 bottle Rudesheimer's still hock, 1 pint Treacher's petit medoc, 1 pint Treacher's pomard, 1 pint Treacher's barsac, 1 bottle Exshaw's No. 1 brandy, 1 bottle Hennessy and Co.'s 3-star brandy, 1 bottle Treacher's old 3-star cognac, 1 bottle La Grande Marque cognac, 1 bottle hollands, 1 small bottle hollands, 1 bottle Crabbie and Co.'s Jamaica rum, 1 bottle Boord and Son's old tom, 1 pint Morton's 2-star brandy, 1 pint Rodolphe Bais and Cie's cognac, 1 ½-pint flask Batha and Co.'s 3-star brandy, 1 ½-pint flask Pinet Castillon and Co.'s brandy, 1 ½-pint flask Bisquit cognac, 1 ½-pint flask Cutler, Palmer's brandy, 1 pint cherry brandy, and 1 pint Bass and Co.'s pale-ale. The mamletdar refrained from opening 1 bottle Dublin stout and 1 pint champagne, as he said they appeared to be valuable liquors, and he felt it would be necessary to write to the Collector upon the subject. The total retail value of the bottles opened is Rs. 50-8, and represents about a quarter of the refreshment room keeper's stock; and he states that he will be compelled to give up the business if there is any probability of a recurrence of such a visitation.

August 24. E. R. C.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Capt. H. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Revd Chas Gonne.	Mr and Mrs Greigg.
Mr Kunwar S Sinha.	Mrs Barlex.
Mrs Bethami and family.	Misses Barrowclough.
Capt Hawkins, R. A.	Miss Reynolds.
Mrs F B Hanna.	Misses Chewings.
Mr Lozer.	Mrs and Miss Chewings.
Mr Mastick.	Mr and Mrs Guisham.
Mr Chewings.	Mr and Mrs Rae.
Mr Lewis.	Miss Waniscott.
Mr Donald.	Major W. A. Heldon.
Mr Mymie.	Mr H P Buchannan.
Mr Burrowclough.	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J L Single.	Capt W A Urquhart.
Mr D S Kemp.	

FOR VENICE.—Mr P G Melitus.

FOR GIBRALTER.—Mr B C de Casta.

THE following passages have been engaged by the s. s. Lombardy, Capt. W. E. Thomson, sailing on the 2nd Sept :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr A Black. Col G T Brice.

FOR BRINDISI.—Capt G W Martin.

FOR VENICE.—Mr C B Braham.

BY the s.s. Peshawar, Capt J. C. Babot, sailing on the 9th September.

FOR SUEZ.—Lieut-Col H H Corbett.

FOR LONDON.

Mr J Nugent.	Dr Greany.
Mr and Mrs J English.	Hon Ameer Ali.
Mr Oxley.	Mr Mahomed S Roza.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, Captain A. B. Daniell, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock last night, with the European mails of the 8th August. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Major and Mrs. Forbes.	Mr. C. Crighton.
Mr. Alexander Finlayson.	Dr. J. J. Moran.
Dr. S. M. Bartholomew.	Mr. F. C. Jones.
Mr. J. Y. Davidson.	Mr. Macgregor.
Mr. T. Barrett.	Mr. F. C. Berry.
Dr. D. E. Hughes.	Mr. G. W. Smith.
Mr. R. Booth.	Mr. Ardasher Nowrojee Daver.
Mr. W. A. Talbot.	Mr. F. W. Dod.
Mr. R. McEwen.	Mr. Ross.
Mr. C. Linck.	Madle. Tromcini.
Major T. Holdich.	

FROM BRINDISI.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morley. Mr. A. Constable.

FROM ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Toole.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 2ND TO 8TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

THE Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, with their daughters, who had paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie, arrived at Osborne on Friday.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord orthbrook, replying to a question, said there was a legal impediment to the acceptance by the Government of the Victorian ships of war as vessels of the Royal Navy. On Monday, Earl Granville presented papers relating to the Conference, and, having stated some reasons for the course adopted by the Government, said that a communication of further measures would be made immediately. On Tuesday Earl Granville stated that the Government had decided that the Earl of Northbrook should proceed to Egypt to inform them as to what steps should be taken in relation to that country. On a division an amendment to the Municipal Elections Corrupt Practices Bill, proposed by Lord Salisbury, making it a temporary measure, was carried by a majority of two votes. Last night the business was confined to advancing Bills and to asking questions, but the latter branch produced no result.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. J. H. M'Carthy moved a resolution in favour of improving the condition of National School teachers in Ireland. Mr. Trevelyan replied that Ireland already received a far larger proportion of public money for education than did the rest of the kingdom. After a long and animated debate the resolution was defeated by 63 to 61. The House met at noon on Saturday, and sat until nearly 8 p.m. The Civil Service Estimates were proceeded with in Committee of Supply, and discussions were raised on many points by the Irish members. Mr. Gladstone announced the failure of the Conference, in consequence of the unacceptable nature of the French propositions. On Monday, in Committee of Supply on the Diplomatic vote, several Irish members complained of the non-interference of our Ambassador in Rome to protect the property of the Propaganda and a motion to disallow the Ambassador's salary was made, but was negatived by 91 to 26. A motion was made to disallow the expenses of Admiral Hewett's mission to Abyssinia, and the treaty with King John was sharply criticised, but the motion was rejected by 67 to 32. On Tuesday, Mr. Gladstone having stated the intention of the Government to send Lord Northbrook as High Commissioner to Egypt, a series of questions was put, which, however, elicited no further declaration of the intentions of the Government. A Vote of Credit for £300,000, for operations for the relief of General Gordon, led to much discussion, but was eventually agreed to by 174 to 14. On Wednesday the Vote for the Queen's Colleges in Ireland was strongly opposed; but on a division, was carried by 100 to 35. Last night, after a variety of questions relating to Egypt, the House went into Committee of Supply, when Mr. Fawcett made a statement of the intentions of the Post Office in respect of telephone companies, which was generally accepted as satisfactory.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, afrer an inquiry extending over 20 sittings, on Friday decided that the preamble of the Manchester Ship Canal Bill had not been proved.

The Conference on Egyptian finances met again on Saturday, when the French Ambassador produced certain propositions which Earl Granville at once declared he could not assent to, and thereupon the Conference adjourned *sine die.*

A public meeting was held on Friday at the Guildhall to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the passing of the Slave Emancipation Act. The Prince of Wales presided, and among the other speakers on the occasion were Earl Granville, Sir S. Northcote, M. P., the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Derby, and Mr. Forster, M.P.

General Sir W. Codrington, who for some time commanded the British army in the Crimean expedition, died on Wednesday.

Mr. J. D. Lewis, formerly M.P. for Devonport, died rather suddenly last week.

The Court-martial on Captain E. J. Pollard, of Her Majesty's ship Defence, concluded on Friday, with a judgment condemning the improper manner in which he had managed his ship and thus caused a collision with the Valiant. Captain Pollard was ordered to be dismissed from his ship.

The three men charged with dynamite conspir[illegible] at Birmingham were convicted on Friday at W[illegible]wick Assizes. Egan was sentenced to penal servitude for life, Daly to 20 years of the like punishment, and M'Donnell was released on recognizances.

Three packets of th[illegible] newspaper *United Ireland* were found in the [illegible]ving boxes of Nottingham Post Office on S[illegible] night. Attached to each packet was a d[illegible] cartridge, with fuze and detonating cap, [illegible] of which exploded.

The cricket m[illegible] at Kennington Oval, between the Australians [illegible] Players, resulted on Friday in a victory for the [illegible]olonials, who won by 10 wickets. Notts defeated Gloucestershire by 10 wickets, South Wales defeated Marylebone by nine wickets, and [illegible]erbyshire was defeated by Lancashire by an innings and 36 runs. The Australians were defeated by Kent by 96 runs, Sussex won against Hants by three wickets, and the match between Surrey and Notts was drawn unfinished.

In the action of Mr. Bolton, Crown Solicitor in Dublin, against the National Publishing Company for libel, the jury awarded the plaintiff £500 damages.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Gen. A. R. Harenc; Sir W. J. Codrington, G. C. B.; Mr. C. Manby, F. R. S.; Mr. J. D. Lewis (late M. P. for Devonport); the Hon. J. D'Oyley, of St. Vincent, W. I.; the Hon. J. H. Finnis, of Mauritius; Lady Margaret Herschel.

THE collapse of the London Conference is regarded by the German and Austrian Press as an indication of the isolation of England. Some of the Paris papers suggest that M. Waddington's failure to carry the French propositions may probably lead to his withdrawal from London.

The news from Foochow is indecisive. There [illegible] great alarm among the Europeans on account [illegible] the threatening demeanour of the native populati[illegible] Admiral Courbet's squadron remains before [illegible] city. A telegram from Foochow states that [illegible] United States has been invited to mediate, and it [illegible] hoped that peace will be maintained.

Major Kitchener telegraphs from Dongola that the Mudir is faithful, and he asks that reinforcements may be sent in order to hold that post, which is an important one.

The letter sent by General Gordon to Dongola has been forwarded to Cairo. It states that he maintains his position, but wishes to know about the relief expedition.

The German Emperor arrived at Ischl on Wednesday and was received by the Emperor of Austria, whom he accompanied to the Palace.

A telegram from Madagascar, dated July 25, states that the French had formed an army to attack the capital from Majunga. The Hovas were still determined to resist.

The Congress of the two French Chambers assembled on Monday at Versailles. The preliminary proceedings led to some violent scenes, which necessitated a temporary suspension of the sitting. Eventually the Bureaux for selecting a Committee on the Revision Bill were chosen. On Wednesday the report of the Committee on the Bill and proposed amendments were received, but the proceedings were very disturbed.

The deaths from cholera at Toulon and Marseilles have much diminished, but fatal cases still continue to occur at Arles.

Orders have been received at Aden for a British force of 300 men to be prepared for the relief of the Egytian garrison of Zeilah.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 25.—The barometer continues to decrease briskly generally, the change in some places amounting to over one-tenth of an inch. The relative distribution is, however, little changed, the readings ranging from a maximum in Travancore to one minimum over Behar and Chutia Nagpur and another over the Indus Valley. The wind continues south-westerly over Gujerat, westerly over the peninsula, north-westerly in Rajputana and the Central Provinces, and south-westerly over the head of the bay and in Bengal. The rainfall area has undergone a slight extension, but the most important change is the much larger amount falling in the west, in the Central Provinces, and in the N. W. P. From the north and west of the Punjab, from Bengal, except the stations of Darjeeling, Burdwan, Calcutta, and False Point, from Sind, Bombay, the Deccan, the Berars, and the greater part part of Madras there is no reported; but elsewhere the fall has been general. Rain to-day :—Goa and Mangalore, about 4 inches; Karwar, 3 inches; Roorkee, Jubbulpore, and Guna, 2 inches; Chakrata, Masuri, Meerut, Saugor, Pachmarhi, Neemuch, Mount Abu, Belgaum, and Mercara, over 1 inch, Previously, Cawnpore had 1½ inch; Mount Abu and Secunderabad, over ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	45 35	51 88	49 65	48 18
Aug. 24, Sunday	0 25	......	......	......
„ 25, Monday	......	0 19	0 00	0 16
Total	45 60	52 07	49 65	48 31
Corresponding date last year	57 84	62 71	60 02	68 57

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line for the week ending the 22nd August :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jubalpur	61 30	Nassick	17 19
Sohagpur	29 50	Deolali	18 12
Rawere	20 90	Ghoti	67 78
Nimbora	24 50	Nargaon	14 11
Bhadli	15 80	Warrungaon	17 0
Jalgaon	14 68	Hudji	1 63
Sirsoli	14 78	Mohol	3 90
Mhasavad	16 34	Madha	5 98
Maheji	13 51	Barsi Road	4 23
Pachora	11 7	Keim	3 60
Kasgaon	17 93	Jehur	9 39
Naidongri	12 92	Pomalwari	8 39
Challisgaon	16 [illegible]0	Dekeal	3 27
Nandgaon	8 80	Lanouli	10 66
Manmad	8 60	Dhond	5 68
Lasalgaon	13 83	Talegaon	31 50
Kherwadi	12 84		

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

THE BOMBARDMENT AT FOOCHOW.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 24.

Only one Chinese battery replied during the bombardment of Foochow arsenal. It is reported that one French war-vessel was sunk.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES FROM TIENTSIN.

The French Chargé d'Affaires has left Tientsin, but an acting Consul will remain there.

THE COMMANDER OF THE CHINESE TROOPS.

The Chinese troops are being led by Chang-Pei-Lien.

PONDICHERRY AND MAHE AS FRENCH COALING STATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 25.

The French have made Pondicherry on the Coromandel Coast and Mahe on the Malabar Coast coal depôts. Two large sheds have been erected on the beach at Pondicherry, and a steamer brought the first supply of coals a few days ago. It is expected that the French war vessels will soon arrive to replenish their supplies at these two French ports.

A BANKRUPT MERCHANT SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. Justice Kernan delivered judgment to-day in the case of the insolvency of Mr. Robert Bell Nixon, of the firm of Stephenson, Nixon, and Company, of Coconada.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank, whose debt amounts to a lakh and a quarter, have opposed the creditor, and the judge says that Mr. Nixon broke faith with them, leading them to believe he had goods advanced against actually in his possession, whereas he had not. He was committed to prison for six months: execution of the order to be stayed for one month, to give him a chance of appealing.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 25.

The Fine Arts Exhibition which was opened this evening is decidedly below the average of previous exhibitions. Beyond the really magnificent series of Indian-ink drawings by Colonel Tanner, there is not a single picture which is correct in both the essentials of drawing and colour, or that is worthy of special comment. "Darjeeling," a view in water-colours by Colonel Hancock, which takes His Excellency the Governor's prize, is perhaps the best water-colour painting in the exhibition. The perspective and light and shade are capitally managed, and the drawing is excellent. Mrs. Jardine's series of Matheran views, 321 to 325, one of which gains the Hon. Mr. Peile's prize, is an interesting and well-drawn group. Mr. H. Cousens' picture in oils of the "Opium Smoker," which takes the Society's first prize, is a nicely executed picture, very brilliant as regards colouring, and minute in details; but the expression on the remarkably alert features is scarcely that of an opium smoker. Mr. A. C. Lovat's water-colour picture 'A Cavalry Scout" is, or I am mistaken, a copy. Notwithstanding this, it is excellently done, and gains the second prize offered by the Society. The picture which gains Mr. Puddumjee Pestonjee's prize is "Sakuntala Disowned by Her Lord," exhibited by Messrs. Thacker and Company. The colouring is brilliant enough, but the drawing, especially of the principal female figure, is faulty, approaching often to the grotesque. A remarkably original picture is No. 4, a copy in oils of "The Scotch Precentor." The face is as irridescent as a soap bubble. "The Coming Monsoon," No. 278, by Colonel A. Pullan, is also open to criticism; in fact, most of the exhibits this year show signs of hasty work and want of finish. Some of the pictures ought not to have been hung, they are so bad.

Molkenteller's photographs, notably one of two Bombay young ladies, attracted a good deal of attention.

No art furniture exhibited this year is worth speaking of, and the embroidered silks and tapestry work are far below the average.

The following is the prize-list:—H. E. the Governor's prize, Colonel Hancock, 296; Mr. Robertson's prize, Colonel Tanner; the Hon. Mr. Peile's prize, Mrs. Jardine, 322; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's prize, No. 1, Private Frank Elvin, 246; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's prize, No. 2, Macnac Calcac, 347; General Hogg's prize, Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Webb, 5; Khan Bahadur Puddumjee Pestonjee's prize, No. 1, Ravi Vurma, 66; Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee's prize, No. 2, Gunpat Kedari, 14; the Society's prize, No. 1, Mr. H. Cousens, 44; No 2, Mr. A. C. Lovat, 202; No. 3, Colonel Tanner; No. 4, Miss Macfarlane, 29 [illegible] No. 5, General Hogg, 240, 242, 243, and 245; No. 6, Mrs. Macgregor, 319; No. 7, Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, 307; No. 8, Mr. H. Cousens, 321; highly commended Mr. Cousens's No. 46, Mr. Rienzi Walton's No. 35, Mrs. Banks's No. 84, Miss Peile's No. 1, Colonel Pottinger's No. 337, the Hon. J. B. Peile's Nos. 230, 231, and 238, Colonel Tanner for all pictures exhibited, Mrs. Scott's Nos. 269 and 270, Colonel Le Mesurier's No. 265, Colonel Pullan's No. 281; Mrs. Jardine's No. 355; commended, Miss Hall's No. 41, Mr. A. W. Forde's No. 68, Mrs. Passy's No. 354, Mr. E. B. Carroll's No. 302, Mr. J. C. Anderson's No. 216, Mr. Geo. Anderson's No. 303, Mr. E. Calthrop's Nos. 210 and 209, and Colonel Bonus's No. 219.

The Governor said.—Mr. Peile, ladies, and gentlemen,—It has been the custom to open the Fine Arts Exhibition with some ceremony, and glad as I should be to spare you a speech, I feel bound to comply with the honoured precedent. On this occasion we have to congratulate ourselves on the return of a meeting pleasant in itself and bringing together sympathetic friends; but I think also not wanting in instruction. It is gracious in those who have long been followers of the fine arts to allow us to enjoy at leisure their new achievements, and it is courageous in those who are new disciples to subject their essays manfully to the test of comparison and criticism. In this way they can best hope to improve and correct. A layman myself, it is not for me to criticise, but as one of the public, whose applause is never ungrateful, I may be permitted to admire. I have already enjoyed the privilege of private views, and I am able to promise you a treat not inferior to what you have experienced in former years. No two exhibitions can be exactly equal, but I may assert that in the favourite field of water-colour drawing we have not only held our own, but display in many quarters marked improvement. In oils I fear the exhibition is weak, owing in great measure to the absence of usual exhibitors; yet even here there are pleasing features to be noticed. Speaking for myself, some of the most remarkable and interesting objects are the ink drawings of Colonel Tanner. The surprising effects, the skilful drawing, and the realistic touches render them really extraordinary. Their appearance is that of steel engravings, and they bring home to us the features of the worlds of eternal snow. This gentleman, too, has a beautiful picture in oil of a Himalayan mountain stream and landscape. Our friends, the Messrs. Forde, father and son, are here again, and we may mark the comprehensive work of the one and the increasing skill of the other. Several young ladies have shown oil paintings of great promise. To Miss Peile, Miss Sheppard, Miss Stewart, and others I would wish the success they promise and deserve. The Hon. Mr. Peile's etchings are as elegant in touch and as graphic as ever. Colonel Hancock gives us beautiful reminiscences of his everlasting wanderings, and if I may venture to particularize without giving offence I would admire the warm lights of Mrs. Jardine and the clever touches of Mrs. Scott. But I must leave you to judge for yourselves. Ladies and gentlemen, you will find, I am sure, much to please and appreciate. In wood-carvings, mental, work, pebble-work, and textile fabrics there are many pleasing objects, and I hope that the liberal encouragement given here to native manufactures will both stimulate and benefit those useful and elegant industries. Thanking those who have contributed, and welcoming those who have come to grace the occasion, I wish this exhibition present and continued success, and declare it open. (Applause.)

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition was opened to-day by Brigadier-General Brice in the absence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, whose unfortunate accident prevented him from attending. In declaring the exhibition opened General Brice expressed great regret at the absence of His Excellency. No one, the speaker remarked, took a greater interest in the exhibition. The General was of opinion that the present exhibition showed no indication of a falling off in the merit of the articles displayed, and he could not do less than commend those who had laboured so hard, and would ask those present to give the institution all the support in their power. It was well known that the soldiers in this country had a great deal of leisure time in which to construct such articles as those around him, if their bent was that way. The speaker trusted there would be displayed patronage sufficient to materially encourage such a good work.

There was a large concourse of people present, and the exhibits were fairly up to the mark of those of previous years.

THE THAKORE OF GONDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, AUGUST 25.

The installation ceremony of the Thakore Saheb Bhagvatsingjee of Gondal takes place at a grand Durbar this evening. Colonel West, Political Agent, drove from Rajkote this morning, and was met outside the town by the Thakore, who accompanied him and other guests to the bungalow of Major Nutt, Acting Joint Administrator. At noon the Political Agent paid a return visit, and the party were received by the Thakore and shown through his private apartments. On departing all drove to the Bhagvatsingjee Library and Municipal Hall, which Colonel West formally declared open.

A large number of Kattywar princes studying at the Rajkumar College attended this and the subsequent ceremony, when Colonel West laid the foundation-stone of new State workshops. Here apprentices will receive an industrial training in mason's, carpenter's, and blacksmith's trades. Major Nutt explained that this was an endeavour to counteract the foolish aspirations which were leading boys of humble parentage to expect positions for which they were unsuited.

All public institutions are temporarily occupied by guests. The neighbouring States have sent representatives with costly presents.

To-night Gondal will be illuminated. All the people are being liberally fêted.

DEATH OF THE DEWAN OF BHOWNUGGUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, AUGUST 25.

Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas, the well-known and much-respected Dewan of Bhownuggur, who had been ailing for some time past, died suddenly this morning. By his death the State has sustained an irreparable loss, and the sad occurrence is greatly deplored by His Highness the Maharajah and all classes of the community. His administrative abilities had won for him the entire confidence and approbation of the Maharajah, as well as of all the Government officials who came in contact with him.

THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

Most of the Bengal Commissioners' replies have arrived and been submitted to the local Government, who will forward them when complete to the Imperial Government. So far, it is said, the replies of the Commissioners are favourable to the main outlines of the Bill as submitted to them.

It is of course impossible at this stage to say whether the Bill will become law before Lord Ripon's tenure expires. But the Government will do its best to pass it into law.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

ROME, AUGUST 24.

Cholera is still on the increase in Italy, and military cordons have in consequence been established round all the infected towns.

THE WRECK OF THE AVEYRON.

ADEN, AUGUST 25.

The remainder of the crew and passengers of the French transport Aveyron have arrived here on board the Lord of the Isles.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 23.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, AUGUST 25.

The Hall Line s.s. Bretton Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here yesterday.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats in favour of buyers.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
4½ ,,	83⅜
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	107¼
4½ ,, French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	50⅞
Chartered Bank shares	£24
Do. Mercantile do	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai	£52-10

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, August 24.

10 p.m.	78·1

MONDAY, August 25.

6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	[illegible]0·1
4 p.m.	80·9

THE total rainfall at Egutpoora this monsoon up to Saturday evening was 111 inches and 64 cents.

WE learn that Mr. Abajee Balwant Bhise, late First-class Sub-judge of Dhulia in the Khandesh District, has been permitted by His Excellency the Viceroy to retain the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction.

LOCAL playgoers will be glad to hear that Mr. Frost, of the Corinthian theatre, Calcutta, has engaged the Gaiety theatre for a few weeks, and that Rosa Tower's Company will commence a short season of comedy and burlesque on the 6th proximo. This company, which comprises fifteen ladies and gentlemen, has been playing for the last few months at the Australian capitals, where it has won the applause of the public and the favourable notice of the critics. The season will be opened with Gilbert's "Engaged," which, so far as we are aware, has never been played in India. "Engaged" will be followed on the third or fourth night by "Impulse." During the season the company, we understand, will be strengthened by a number of artistes from London.

THE acting agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation here has received a telegram from the head office announcing the result of the bank's operations for the half-year ended 30th June last as follows:—Dividend £2 per share both old and new, equal to 17½ per cent. per annum, added $100,000 to the "equalization of dividend reserve," credited $45,000 to the reserve fund, which now stands at $44,00,000 and carried forward $51,500 to the next half-year.

THE 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment will arrive at the Sassoon Dock from Meerut *viâ* Deolalee on the 27th and 28th instant by two special trains. They will embark for Suez in the Government hired transport steamer Hankow. The following is the strength of the regiment:—23 officers, 5 ladies, and one child; also 818 men, 21 women, 39 children, and 7 horses. The following are the names of officers:—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Shaw, Lieut. Col. T. C. Wray, Major A. W. Simpson, Major and Mrs. E. Tufnell, Major C. E. Dixon, Surg. Major E. H. Lloyd, Pay Master G. F. Mosse, Surg. Major G. E. Mouat, Captain J. W. Graves, Captain and Mrs. J. H. A. Syper, Captain and Mrs. J. B. Forster, Captain H. W. H. Guinness, Captain W. J. F. Morgan, Captain F. J. Gavin, Captain and Mrs. F. H. Murphy, Lieut. A. M. Boisragon, Lieut. C. M. Stevens, Lieut. B. J. C. Doran, Lieut. and Adjt. S. Moore, Lieut. R. P. Apthorp, Lieut. E. F. Rickman, Lieut. W. R. B. Doran, Lieut. L. C. Koe, Lieut. A. H. Morris, and Quartermaster and Mrs. W. Jamieson.

CHANG PEI LUN, who is reported by Reuter to be leading the Chinese forces, is one of the members of the Ministry which came into power on the fall of the Prince of Kung. He holds the brevet rank of Director of a Minor Court of the third grade, Expositor of the Hanlin, and Assistant Maritime Coast Commissioner of Fukein. The special correspondent of the *North China Herald* at Tientsin, writing on the 5th July, says:—"It is reported that the Chinese anticipate some difficulty with reference to a foreign invasion of Formosa. The recent appointment of the high military official Liu Ming-chuan to a civil post in Fukien, which has occasioned much comment among the mandarins in the north as an unheard-of departure from the general rule, and the establishment of Chang P'ei-lun as Commissioner for the Coast Defence of that province, both tend to show that the Government apprehend danger in that quarter."

DURING the year 1883 the number of steamers that entered the port of Foochow amounted to 265, representing a total tonnage of 251,752. Of this number 134 vessels with cargo, tonnage 117,794, and 74 in ballast, tonnage 91,611, carried the British flag. Of the remaining vessels one was German and 56 Chinese. The number of vessels that cleared outwards during the same period amounted to 264. The British flag was carried by 196 vessels with cargo and by 12 in ballast, representing a total tonnage of 209,405 out of the 250,989 tons that left the port. Thus more than 80 per cent. of the steamer-borne trade of that port was carried under the British flag. Of the 41 sailing vessels that entered and left the port, 25 were British, 5 American, 8 German, 1 Danish, 1 Swedish, and 1 Siamese. Altogether 611 vessels entered and cleared the port, their total tonnage amounting to 531,886. Of these 465 were British, with a total tonnage of 437,144. It will be seen that France has no direct trade at all with Foochow.

FROM the report on the inland trade of British Burma which we received recently, it appears that there was a satisfactory increase in both the import and export trade in merchandise with Siam and the North Shan States, and that the exports of specie to the former country nearly doubled. The improvement in the Siam trade is attributed to more cattle having been brought into the Amherst district and more precious stones into Tavoy, and to larger remittances by *thihgoungs* to carry on their work in the forests of Zimmé; while that in the North Shan traffic is due to greater imports of hides, horns, spices, ponies, and other articles, and to more extensive purchases of cotton and silk goods and metals by the dealers proceeding to that country. With the South Shan States, Karenni and Zimmé, there was a large falling off in both branches of the trade in general merchandise, owing to the disturbed state of the country beyond the Papun frontier.

THE Chief Commissioner of British Burma has recently been making inquiries with a view to early action regarding the reported increase in crime in that province. In 1883 the number of cases returned as true amounted to 33,784, showing an increase of 3,639 on the previous year. These figures include non-cognizable cases and also cases taken direct to court without the intervention of the police. Of these cases, 28,820, or 85·3 per cent., were brought to trial. This proportion is almost exactly the same as the corresponding proportion in the previous year. In the work of the courts there was a marked increase in 1883. The number of original cases disposed of increased from 26,230 to 29,838, and of persons under trial from 41,630 to 46,739. Of the total number of persons under trial 17,870, or 38·2 per cent., were acquitted or discharged and 27,399, or 58·6 per cent., convicted. These figures are a very slight improvement on those of the previous year. If the number of persons released on appeal and revision be reckoned, the proportion of acquittals is raised to nearly 40 per cent.

FROM a memorandum by Colonel De Prée, Surveyor-General of India, we learn that the longitude of the Madras Observatory as recently determined by the electric telegraph is 80d. 14m. 51s. or 5h. 20m. 59·4s. east of Greenwich. In all the publications of the Trigonometrical Survey, however, this longitude is assumed at 80d. 17m. 21s. and in all the atlas sheets of India at 80d. 18m. 30s.; consequently all longitudes in the publications of the Trigonometrical Survey should be diminished by 2m. 30s. and in the atlas sheets by 3m. 39s., after which the resulting longitudes will be in correct reckoning from Greenwich and consistent with the value 80d. 14m. 51s. of Madras Observatory.

CAMELS from India are at present in good demand for Australia. Not long ago a number were shipped on board a steamer from Calcutta for South Australia, and about the same time a steamer with nearly a full cargo of these animals was despatched from Kurrachee. Now it is stated that another steamer has been chartered at that port for the conveyance of camels for Australia.

A QUESTION of considerable interest to seafarers has been decided by Mr. Henderson, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta. About a fortnight ago the steward of the British ship Cleomene was ordered by the captain to scrub the deck on his knees. He refused, however, to assume that position, complaining that he was suffering from rheumatism. At the instance of the captain he was then charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with refusing to do his duty, but the magistrate held that there had not been a refusal, and dismissed the case. The steward was subsequently removed to hospital, and discharged at the end of two days in a state of health. On his return to the ship, the captain did not press him to scrub the deck on his knees, as that matter had been settled by the court, but gave him some brass-work to clean. This was not his legitimate duty, but he was asked to take it up, as he had refused to scrub the decks in the manner the captain desired him to do. He again refused, and the captain therefore applied to the magistrate for another summons against him; but Mr. Henderson declined to grant the application, as he considered that cleaning brass-work was not part of a seaman's duty. He also doubted if scrubbing the decks could be regarded as part of a steward's duty. A doubt expressed under such circumstances is tantamount to a direct negative.

THE Russian naval manœuvres this year will be on a large scale, and will take place for the most part between Cronstadt, Viborg, and Biorkoe Sund. Four fleets will participate in the operations, including the squadron of the naval school under the command of Vice-Admiral Nozimow, and the grand squadron of torpedo-vessels, directed by Vice-Admiral Pilkine. At the head of the entire operations will be Vice-Admiral Tchikhatchew, Chief of the Staff, Major-General of the Navy. A disembarkation of troops on a large scale upon the shores near Viborg, which will be defended by infantry of the line and cavalry, forms part of the scheme. The mixed ironclad frigate Vladimir Monomaque will take part in the manœuvres, and will sail immediately afterwards for foreign service.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE regiment proceeding to the Quetta district in ordinary course of relief will take with them dooly bearers, at the rate of half the Kabul scale. This arrangement does not apply to the wing of the North Lancashire Regiment ordered to Dukki, which will take the full Kabul scale of bearers and 300 rounds of ammunition per man.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL J. FERGUSSON, of the Rawal Pindi Circle, will return to England this trooping season, as he will complete his present five years' tour on the 24th October next. The following Surgeons-Major will also complete their time in India this year: Surgeon-Major E. Wilkes, now at Ferozepore, on 18th October; R. H. Carew, now at Darjeeling, on 24th October; W. F. Burnett, proceeding with the East Surreys, on 10th November; J. A. M'Cracken, at Jullundur, on 24th October; J. G. Williamson, now at home on medical certificate, on 27th October. Surgeon-Major W. F. Burnett, who proceeds to Egypt in medical charge of the 2nd Battalion East Surreys, is one of those who would return to England this trooping season, he having arrived in India on his present tour on the 10th November, 1879.

VOLUNTEERING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the subject of volunteering in this country, two questions may be asked:—1st, Why do not a larger number of Europeans and Eurasians become members? 2nd, Why do not those who have become members do more to render themselves efficient by a better attendance at parade and target practice?

As a member of the class which supplies a large number of volunteers, I must admit that the answers to the above questions are not favourable to us. But allow me to ask a few more questions. What advantage does being an efficient volunteer confer on a man? Do the Government, the heads of departments, and the heads of trading and mercantile firms give the volunteer movement the support and countenance that might be expected of them? Do the rich ones among the Parsees and other sections of the great native community give as much support to the volunteer system as they might? On one occasion, when the Municipality was asked to give some pecuniary aid to the Bombay Volunteer Corps, a prominent Parsee member of our Municipal Government stated that the volunteer movement only concerned an insignificant section of the community, or words to that effect. It may be that the Parsees feel sore because they are not admitted as members of the Volunteer Corps. But as intelligent people they ought to know that their exclusion is caused by political prudence, if not political necessity. The rich ones among the Parsee and the other sections of the native community do not, I am sure, wish to be placed lower than Europeans and Eurasians in the scale of loyalty. Taking this for granted, they must know that a well-developed Volunteer system would be an advantage to the Government; and they are further aware that no Volunteer rifle will be ever raised except to support the Government to maintain British rule, law, order, and the protection of property. But why do I say so much about the want of sympathy with volunteering shown by native gentlemen, when the greater number of European gentlemen show but little concern about volunteering? I have often noticed this when passing in the ranks of the volunteers by the Gymkhana, where are gathered from a dozen to a score of gentlemen who might, if they would, be the pride of our corps. But no; they prefer to amuse themselves by batting a ball over a piece of netting. From the way the greater number of the upper classes look on the volunteer movement, it seems as if they think that, except a few officers, the volunteers should be composed of those Europeans and Eurasians who are just a few degrees better off than the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. Surely, the well-to-do have as much at stake in supporting the Government as those who form the great bulk of the volunteer force. I have asked above what advantage a man gains by being an efficient volunteer. I now wish to show that it requires a sacrifice of time, labour, and money to become an efficient volunteer. I and other volunteers live about a mile and a half from the Byculla railway station. To go to Coorla we have to get up at about 4 a.m.; if we have the money we can get a buggy, if there is one about, and if not we have the privilege of walking, or rather running, to catch the train. If a volunteer fire from five to seven rounds at each range, the price of his ammunition, conveyance hire, and a cup of coffee and a biscuit will cost him at the lowest computation Rs. 3; and this he must do several times each month in the season if he would be an efficient. And after all, what does a poor man gain by being

A VOLUNTEER?

AN APPEAL FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe that there are no more anxious readers of the newspaper than the unemployed. Notwithstanding that "society" in its charity designates them "loafers," they may be classed under three denominations, viz., those dismissed through misconduct, those thrown out of employment in consequence of the failure of their employers or on account of reduction of the staff, and those who have voluntarily relinquished their appointments through conscientious motives. They might again be sub-classified according to the merits of their respective cases. The result, however, would be the same—that from a humane point of view all are to be pitied. We read of benevolent actions; of philanthropic movements; of contributions towards religious and other edifices; of donations to poor funds; but only the suffering unemployed are really in a position to prove how little real practical benefit is derived by their class from such "gift advertisements," and how conspicuous by its absence is the sentiment of compassion.

It seems to be the invariable conclusion arrived at, that a man in tribulation deserves his fate, and even more to follow, and the blackest pictures are drawn to account for the poor wretch's condition who applies for work. He must have necessarily been either a rogue, a drunkard, or a fool; and human laws demand penalties. The question is, whether it is grander to hound the unfortunate to despair because, in our opinion, it is convenient to conclude they deserve their fate, or whether to restore to man his manliness may not afford us a purer and more lasting satisfaction.

Now, amongst the "fallen" unemployed may be found men of a different type—hardworking, conscientious, refined, and consequently sensitive, who may have been thrown out of employment through injustice or petty tyranny, or who may have arrived on these shores attracted by the alluring stories of India's wealth and prosperity. It is a hard fate indeed for such men, and could we follow them in their daily rounds seeking for work our hearts would be touched by the answer they receive.

In the Colonies men who are willing to work by manual labour need not starve; but it is not so in India. At present the fact that there are so many of the "foreign adventurer class"—as they have been charitably designated—seeking employment where the remuneration is small must necessarily detract from our prestige in the eyes of the native community.

Now, what can be suggested in the way of practical help to the unemployed? How many are there? If a meeting were called, inviting them to attend, I question whether many of them would be forthcoming; poverty seems to crush the spirit and energy out of men. That there are many out of work cannot be doubted. Heads of departments will inform you that their pigeon-holes are full of applications. And we cannot anticipate any improvement; for, with our civilizing influence, the native community are making gigantic strides, and will eventually show us a "clean pair of heels."

Cannot we induce emigration? Australia is a good field, and many would gladly accept the offer to go there, if enabled to go free or by assisted passage. It would be a blessing to the men and a gain to Australia.

In the meantime it has been proposed to transfer to a company a temperance establishment here with increased capital, a larger staff of workers, and more enthusiastic supporters of the temperance cause. Were this scheme satisfactorily carried out, and there ought to be no difficulty attending its success, then material assistance could be rendered to those requiring aid. An unsectarian club might be formed, and employers supplied with reliable assistants. The men and their families could be maintained until they found work, and when in employment they could refund the cost of their maintenance. Of course, there would be cases of ingratitude, but the good effected would compensate for such defection.

Bombay August 16. M.

THE INFANT MARRIAGE QUESTION.

MR. B. M. MALABARI has received the following letter, which is dated Simla, August 18, from Mr. A. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of India:—

I have read with interest your papers upon "Infant Marriage" and "Enforced Widowhood," and wish you a hearty god-speed in your campaign against those two monstrous evils, which have so long been sapping the morals, the mind, and the physique of India. They are neither of them, as it seems to me, matters in respect of which Government can take action directly. Caste prejudice—their nursing mother—will not, we may be sure, die a violent death at the hands of the public executioner and by sentence of law, but will dwindle away, as enlightenment advances, and perish of inanition at the last, just as the belief in witchcraft did in Europe.

I need hardly remind a man as well-read as you are that social progress must everywhere depend upon intellectual progress. Turn up your Buckle for proof of that. The social reformer must trust to education, and not to dictation, in his crusade against popular beliefs and prejudices. Compulsion can never be conviction, and without conviction both social and material reform is impossible now-a-days. Non-conviction is a plant of slow growth: and the social reformer is apt, we know, to view with impatience the tardy progress of opinion and to declare at times that no progress whatever is being made. I thought yesterday—at times you took a very desponding view of things. I myself am inclined to believe that the advance of late years has in India been very remarkable, and I have frequently expressed an opinion that we shall some day soon see a sudden and marvellous transformation in the moral and religious scene around us here. The hours of night hang heaviest towards dawn, but just as your Indian sun leaps almost at a bound into full blaze of day, so I expect to see (or if not I, those who next follow me may see) a "Reformation" in India of which that in Europe was but a faint and partial type.

It is quite true that with much that is hopeful there is much to discourage those who would fain see India growing. Many of my native friends, who were sound enough in theory on the subject of infant marriage, failed, when the question came to personal and practical issues. They could be pilots of others, but sank themselves to be castaways. It is because I think such a movement as you desire to inaugurate would strengthen the knees of such feeble folk that I specially wish you success. You cannot scold or legislate the people at large into setting aside caste prejudices, but I do think you can make it to some extent "fashionable" to despise them. Get, then, all the leading native gentlemen, whose education has already taught them the folly and wickedness of infant marriage and enforced widowhood, to band themselves into a national association for the propagation of sound ideas on those subjects. Education is, after all, the true and only common basis for Indian nationality. Make it the object of the association to encourage and support all who hold similar views. Get all the leading officials and non-official Europeans to affiliate themselves as sympathisers and well-wishers. Raise funds for compiling and circulating vernacular tracts on the subject, letting it be known far and wide how influential the movement really is. Hold meetings periodically at all large centres to induce young men especially to join the association and pledge themselves to advance its aims; and you will, I feel sanguine, give a great and lasting impulse to the reforms you so much desire to bring about.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AND THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

RECENTLY H. E. the Governor visited the Poona Native Institution, when an address, from which we extract the following, was presented to him:—One of the most noble features of Your Excellency's benign rule is the warm support given to the cause of education. For a long time it seems there was a departmental disinclination to encourage private effort to multiply means of advanced education. But during your administration your Excellency has by frequent visits and judicious liberality to the different educational establishments under private management infused a new life into private effort. New private High Schools have been started in some of the Zilla towns of this Presidency, and there are signs of many more forthcoming. The assurance of liberal Government support given to the advocates and promoters of female education is a crowning act of Your Excellency's educational policy, and will make your name a household word in the Presidency. It is with deep feeling of gratitude that we recognize the great obligations your Excellency's first visit has conferred on our Institution. It tended to remove the difficulties long felt by the educational authorities in the way of giving this Institution the benefit of Government aid and the school earned Rs. 731 and 1,248-8-0 as grants by results in 1882 and 1883 respectively. With the help of these small sums as well as those realized by donations and subscriptions we have brought about the improvements recommended by the Department of Public Instruction and fulfilled the petty wants of the School. But we have not hitherto been able to secure an Endowment Fund in order to give permanency to our Institution, or to found any scholarships to give an impetus to hard study. These, however, we hope to be able to do in the course of a few years by the help of some liberal-minded rich persons. At present, attempts are being made to collect a fund for the building of school premises, and sums amounting to one thousand rupees have already been subscribed for that purpose.

After the address was read Mr. Kirkham said:—"His Excellency has kindly asked me to say what the Educational Department thinks of this school, and I have much pleasure in doing so, because it is a very interesting institution. It is what His Excellency will at once recognize when I call it an 'adventure' school. That is, it is a private school, and would not in England be assisted from public money; but still it has now existed so many years, and has in several respects been so successful, that it has won for itself the status of a quasi-public school. This being the case the Educational Department has no unwillingness to assist it in its good work, and, as just stated, a grant equal to about Rs. 100 per mensem was made last year. This grant was conditional on a fair portion of it being spent on the improvement of the apparatus and teaching staff. It gives me pleasure to certify to your Excellency that this condition has been honourably adhered to on the part of the proprietors, and as long as this policy is pursued there is no reason the school should not go on improving in the future as it has done in the past.

His Excellency, in reply, said:—Gentlemen, I think it must have been gratifying to the managers and the principal of this institution to hear from the Government officer who has charge of education in this part of the Presidency his testimony to its progress and usefulness. Such testimony is stronger because more independent than that of the promoters; but the facts speak for themselves, and show that the increase in the number of pupils has been continuous, while in the last year the amount earned from Government has risen by 40 per cent. I must say on behalf of Government that I do not think they can be justly charged with having looked coldly upon private efforts in the cause of education. In my own experience at least all they have asked has been that before a private adventure school be taken on the roll of assisted institutions it should, as we say in English, win its spurs and give proofs of its being really established and of its instruction being satisfactory. For it would not do for Government with the public money to foster competing or ephemeral establishments. In 1880 and perhaps in 1881 it seemed premature to accept the school as permanent; but as soon as we were advised that it had given the necessary proofs, we were glad to assist it, and I can now with pleasure and with confidence say that I am right in congratulating you on the substantial progress you have made. You will thus see that the conduct of Government has been founded on principle. I suppose that this is the last occasion on which I shall be able to visit you, but I shall be glad to tell my friend, Lord Mark Kerr, if he is still alive, that the institution in which at the beginning he took an interest is flourishing. I shall be glad in this the last year of my government to give a prize for competition on such conditions as the managers may determine; and when I am no longer in India, I hope to hear that the institution continues to carry on and extend its good work."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, on maidan. 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Hankow (s), from Alexandria; Abana (s) and Empire (s), Liverpool; and Sahara (s), Middlebrough.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Japanese (s), for London.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6 (weather permitting):—

Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert.
Gavotte	Hemliche Liebe	Resch.
Valse	Immortellen	Gung'l.
Grand Selection	Princess Ida	Sullivan.
Valse	Epigramme	Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POLO.—The following are the sides for this afternoon's game:—

Black and Yellow.	*White.*
Mr. Conroy.	Mr. Arthur.
,, Craigie.	,, Bankier.
,, Lyle.	,, King.
,, Rimington.	,, Pease.
,, Sladen.	,, Slater.
,, Wallace.	,, Macdonald.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Knight of St. George left the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Clare, Highfield, and City of Carthage entered, and the s.s. Scindia and Columbian left, on Sunday; and the s.s. Sahara entered, and the s.s. Seraglio left, yesterday.

SALE OF A COTTON-CLEANING FACTORY.—Messrs. Menesse and Co., auctioneers, put up for sale, at their rooms on Saturday the Cursetji Ebrahimbhoy Cotton-cleaning and Ginning Factory, situate at Challisgaum, Zilla Khandesh. There was a large number of bidders present, and the competition was brisk. The property was eventually knocked down to Somjee Coorjee and Co. for Rs. 17,400.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the House of Correction, on the body of Ismail Essub. Deceased was a prisoner undergoing a term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. He was admitted into the Jail Hospital on the 19th instant, suffering from general debility, where he was treated up to the time of his death. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by debility.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Hindoo burial-ground, Haines-road, on the body of Laee, woman, aged 25 years. Deceased was the wife of Gunnoo Ranoo, and lived with him at Materpaccady. On the night previous she was bitten by a snake on her right foot, and died within three hours after the occurrence. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by snake-bite.

A HEARTLESS GRANDMOTHER.—Nani, a Purbu woman, was brought up on remand yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan, charged, under section 317 Indian Penal Code, with having left her infant grandchild in a place—a waddy in Girgaum—with intent to wholly abandon it. Mr. Superintendent Brewin, who prosecuted, said that, according to the section, the accused could not be indicted, as she had not the care of the child, though it was in her custody. His worship said that accused was certainly morally wrong, but as she was not legally liable he had to acquit her. The woman, having been unable to find bail, had been kept in jail since Monday, the 18th instant.

HAJEES AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—A correspondent writes to us complaining of the treatment received by a number of Hajees at the Prince's Dock on Saturday. These men, who had engaged passages by the pilgrim ship Columbian, arrived at the dock gates in the afternoon, but it appears that the ship was not ready to receive them until midnight. The men considered this a hardship, and many of them thought that the vessel would leave without them. They consequently gave went to their feelings by shouting and otherwise behaving in a manner which entirely put a stop to the traffic for time being. It appears that the dock authorities have ordered that pilgrims should only be allowed to enter the dock when the ship is ready to receive them. The Columbian was only ready to receive them about midnight. The men are not allowed into the dock, because they scatter all over the premises, go into godowns and sheds on the wharf, and take away things.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon at 3-30 in a jowlee hut situated in Lahkjee Purboowady at Gorupdew-road belonging to Baloo Bhugwan and occupied by a number of mill labourers. The fire spread rapidly, and within a short time had extended to an adjoining hut which was also occupied by a number of mill labourers. On the alarm being raised the Mazagon steam fire-engine and three manual engines came up, accompanied by a number of European police officers under the supervision of Mr. Superintendent Smith. They got the fire under control, and prevented it from spreading to other huts in close proximity. The two huts were, however, burnt down to the ground. The fire was extinguished by 4 p.m. It orignated from naked oil lamps placed near an image of Gunputthy over which a piece of cloth was hanging. The occupants at the time were celebrating the Gunputty festival, and the flames spread so rapidly that they had no time to save any portion of their property. The damage is estimated at Rs. 569.

JUVENILE THIEVES AND THEIR ACCOMPLICE.—Ramee girl, aged 9 years, Noor Mahomed Tyebjee aged 14 years, and Ameersing Gunnesham, uncle to prisoner No. 1, were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with stealing a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 60, from the person of Rullia, girl, on the 20th instant, and prisoner No 3 with dishonestly receiving the property. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the girl Rullia, who is the daughter of Wunmallee Bhote, a broker, residing at Bholeshwar, went with her parents on the date in question to the Walkeshwar fair, wearing two gold wristlets, one on each hand. While at the fair the father of the girl missed one of the wristlets from the child's arm, but made no report of the matter to the police. On the following morning a Parsee named Jeewanjee Framjee, while at a liquor-shop, overheard a conversation between prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 regarding a gold wristlet, and reported the matter to the police. A police havildar was sent with him in plain clothes to the house of prisoner No. 1, the house was searched, and the gold wristlet was recovered hanging on a peg covered over with a cloth. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were detained in custody, and upon further information prisoner No. 3 was arrested. After the wristlet was stolen he received the ornament and tendered it for sale to two Bunnias, but they refused to buy it or receive it inpledge. Subsequently, upon further inquiries instituted by the police, the rightful owner was discovered; identified the property, and also produced the odd wristlet in his possession. The manner in which the juvenile thieves effected their robbery appears to be as follows. The little girl thief, it seems, very gently, while standing in a crowd, managed to work out the screw by which the wristlet was fixed to the wrist, and the boy, who was standing by pushed against the arm of Rullia, and picked up the wristlet as it dropped off. He then made off with it, and subsequently gave the article to prisoner No. 3, who was at the fair, for disposal. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1, who had been in police custody already for three days, was warned and discharged. Prisoner No. 2 was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory, and prisoner No. 3 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE POONA FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.—We hear that Government have sanctioned a second assistant on a salary of Rs. 170 a month to the Lady Superintendent of the above-mentioned institution, and also other additions to the teaching staff of the college. We are to see that, while Government have promised to aid the proposed Anglo-Vernacular High School for girls in this city, it does not lose sight of the fact that the education of girls in their own vernacular is the first and most important consideration.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE NEW ENGLISH CHURCH IN POONA.—The new Church in the City, for the Society of St. John the Evangelist, was designed by Mr. J. Adams, Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, Bombay, and is in the primitive form of the Italian Basilica style, both as to plan and elevation. The superstructure, which is of brick, is raised to a height of ten feet, and the stone bases, shafts, and capitals of the iron columns are three-fourths completed. The body of the church, nave and chancel, measures 91 in length, by 30½ in breadth, including the space occupied by the nave pillars; the two aisles are each 91 feet in length and 10 feet in breadth and the altar apse is a rectangle, 18 feet in width, and 6½ in length, with a semicircular front. No sittings are provided for, but the available space is 3,599 sq. ft. The estimated cost is Rs. 38,667, which has been met entirely from the funds of the Mission.—*Id.*

CRICKET.

BOMBAY CARLTON *vs.* P. AND O. COMPANY.—A match was played between these clubs on Saturday. The P. and O. Company were most unfortunate, and the match resulted in a victory for the Carltonians by 3 wickets and 181 runs. The following are the scores:—

P. & O. COMPANY.

1ST INNINGS.

Bridge, c Devlin, b Cruickshank	0
Pyne, c Milward, b Cruickshank	4
Stewart, c Devlin, b Jolley	3
Percival, c Jolley, b Cruickshank	6
Daniel, c Harrington b Jolley	3
Sharp, c Crowley, b Jolley	1
Reay, b Cruickshank	0
Edmunds, b Cruickshank	0
Bryce, b Jolley	0
Jeffries, not out	0
Gordon, b Cruickshank	2
Total	19

CARLTON.

1ST INNINGS.

E. Thomas, b Pyne	26
J. Milward, st. Daniels, b Sharp	29
H. Ford, b Pyne	2
H. E. Harrington, c Sharp, b Gordon	17
G. F. Chance, b Gordon	25
H. Pritchard, b Daniel	19
W. Cruickshank, b Daniel	6
W. McKenzie, not out	22
L. Crowley, not out	33
Extras	21
Total	200

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

THE SONAPORE BURNING-GROUND.

SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY AND OTHERS *vs.* DORABJEE JEEVAJEE CHOKSEE.

THE plaintiffs in this case are the managing committee of the Hindoo burning and burial grounds, consisting of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I., the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, Messrs. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., Vijbhoocundas Atmaram, Janardhun Gopal, Hurrichund Sadashewjee, A. M. I. C. E., and Gungadas Keshordas. They prayed that the defendant may be decreed to deliver up to them possession of the premises of the Sonapore burning-ground; that he may be declared, in consequence of the breach by him of the terms of his lease, to have forfeited his privilege of selling firewood on the premises; that he may be restrained from charging for the firewood supplied during May and June, 1884, at a higher rate than Rs. 5-6 per candy; and that he may be decreed to pay as damages Rs. 2,500. The Hon. Mr. Farran, Advcate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Janardhun Gopal, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case is this. By an agreement dated 31st May, 1883, they leased to the defendant, for two years, commencing from 1st January, 1883, at a monthly rental of Rs. 300, firstly, a piece of ground in Sonapore-lane with a pucka-built shed standing thereon; and secondly, a piece of ground within the burning and burial grounds at Sonapore, together with a shed used for the storage and sale of firewood for the disposal of corpses of members of the Hindoo community. The defendant deposited with the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due performance of the contract. It was agreed that he should keep a sufficient supply of firewood to serve the purposes of cremation of at least one month's consumption, equal to 500 candies, in the dry season; and of at least four months' consumption, equal to 2,000 candies, during the monsoon. The firewood was to consist of Goanese *dukut* or *amlee*, but of no other kind; and the logs in each case were to be not less than the length of the corpse to be burnt. The defendant was to employ men at his own expense to convey from the sheds the quantity of firewood required in each case; he was not to charge more than one rupee per candy of 28 maunds over the rate to be fixed by the secretaries of the committee; and in case he should fail to pay the rent or commit a breach of any of the conditions of the contract, the plaintiffs were at liberty to dispossess him of the ground and premises, to re-let the privilege of selling firewood at the risk of the defendant, and to recover from him any loss that might occur, together with a sum of Rs. 25 in respect of the breach of each of the conditions of the contract as liquidated damages out of the deposit of Rs. 1,000. On the 1st May, 1884, the secretaries of the committee, after due inquiry of the "bunder" rate of firewood, fixed upon Rs. 5-6 per candy as the price above which the defendant should not charge during May and June, 1884, the price being one rupee in excess of the "bunder" rate. The defendant, however, charged Rs. 6 per candy, which led to many complaints. The plaintiffs remonstrated, but the defendant claimed the right to fix his own rate. He also refused to deliver up possession of the premises; and the plaintiffs feared that he would commit a breach of the peace if they attempted to enter upon the premises.

The defendant, in his written statement, said that the "bunder" rate of firewood on the 1st May, 1884, was Rs. 5 per candy, and not Rs. 4-6; and the secretaries, in fixing the rate so low as they did, acted on incorrect information given them by dealers of firewood in rivalry with defendant. He was unwilling to accept the rate fixed upon such information; but he had never claimed the right to fix his own rates. Under the circumstances, he said, he was justified in charging Rs. 6 per candy for May and June, 1884. He denied that complaints were made against him, and said that if there were, they were unjustified. The plaintiffs had put him to considerable loss by restraining him, by an injunction of the court, from charging more than Rs. 5-6 per candy of firewood; and he claimed from them Rs. 268-14-3 as compensation for the loss sustained by him.

The evidence for the plaintiffs was heard during the day; but nothing of public interest was elicited beyond the facts given above.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 21st inst.:—

Read letter from the Acting Port Officer, dated 16th August, asking sanction to have Pilot Schooner No. 3 taken on the patent slip for examination and repairs before taking up her position for the fair season.

Resolution.—The Port Officer should furnish estimates of the cost of repairing the schooner (1) thoroughly, (2) so as to fit her for ordinary work in the fair season.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th August, explaining that it will not be feasible to prevent carts from entering at the several bunder gates a quarter of an hour before closing time, and that therefore a rate for carts left on the bunders at night is necessary. He states that through an oversight the rates of charge for bullocks and carts housed on the Land Estate were incorrectly quoted in his letter of 24th July as 5 annas per bullock and 4 annas per cart per mensem, as the rates actually charged are 6 annas per bullock and 6 annas per cart per mensem, and he asks that the necessary correction be made.

Resolution.—With reference to Trustees' resolution No. 444 of 7th August, 1884, additions should be made to the bunder table of fees as therein proposed, except that the rates for bullocks and carts should be 6 annas each per month or part of a month, instead of 5 and 4 annas respectively.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 18th August, submitting plan of a moveable rest-shed to be erected on Malet-bunder for grain-dealers. It is to be 20 feet long and 12-6 wide, all of teak, and roofed with shingles. Estimated cost Rs. 630.

Resolution.—Sanctioned, the cost to be met from revenue.

Read letter to the Acting Port Officer, dated 14th August, requesting him to state whether, in his opinion, there is any objection to vessels that enter the dock remaining under the guidance of the harbour master or pilot without authoritative interference from the dock Master until their check ropes are made fast; also whether it is advisable that the tug Princess should be always ready off the dock entrance during the monsoon months to render assistance, if necessary, to vessels entering under their own steam, and whether he considers the tug should be also at hand during the other months of the year.

Read letter from the Acting Port Officer, dated 19th August, stating that, in his opinion, the dock Master is the proper authority to direct and control all vessels entering or leaving the dock, and that the harbour master on board the vessel should act as his assistant, and should obey all orders and signals made by the Dock Master for getting underweigh and bringing the vessel through the channel. He states that the Dock Master determines the time and order of entering the channel, and keeps the vessel north or south of the entrance, as the strength of wind and tide requires, further; that when off the dock entrance the warps are passed on board and made fast, the Dock Master gives all orders required for conducting the vessel through the gates, and checking it round towards its berth. He states that this system has been in force since the opening of the dock in January, 1880, and with few exceptions has worked most successfully. The Acting Port Officer states that he is strongly against any change in the present system of docking. The Acting Port Officer further states it to be his opinion that the tug Princess should be in readiness to assist in the docking of vessels during the S. W. monsoon, and also in exceptional cases during the fair season; for instance, in docking deep-draught vessels when there is so little water in the channel and off the entrance that they will not answer their helm readily. He is of opinion that there is considerable risk in a vessel steaming direct into dock without taking the check ropes on board, and that this practice should not therefore be encouraged.

Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Read further report from Acting Port Officer, dated 20th August, stating that holding the tug Princess in readiness on the occasion of large vessels docking and undocking will not interfere with her general duties in the harbour.

Read memo. from Acting Port Officer, dated 20th August, forwarding copy of the following order issued by him on 23rd July:—"The Dock Master, Prince's Dock, is requested to have the steam tug Princess in attendance when any large steamers are being docked. Orders should be given when the tug is to be in attendance."

It was proposed by Mr. Parker "that as long as the ock gates are open during the monsoon, the steam tug Princess shall be in attendance with steam up to assist square-rigged vessels in entering or leaving the dock in case of need."

It was proposed as an amendment by the Chairman "that the Trustees approve of the arrangements made by the Port Officer for the tug Princess to be in readiness with steam up at the dock entrance whenever any very large vessel is to be docked or undocked and the Dock Master thinks it desirable, and that the Trustees think that this will make very ample provision in case of accident."

The amendment was first put, and upon a poll being taken there voted for it, the Chairman and Messrs. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas and Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy—against it, Captain Hext, the Hon. Mr. Adam, Messrs. Thorburn, Grant, Ollivant, Macaulay, Sassoon, and Parker.

The amendment was therefore lost, and on Mr. Parker's motion being put it was carried, those voting against the amendment voting for Mr. Parker's motion, and those voting for the amendment against it.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, and carried, "that in future every vessel entering the dock shall be under the control of the harbour master or pilot in charge until the warps are made fast, when the Dock Master will give the necessary orders. The Dock Master will of course, as hitherto, give orders as to when each vessel is to come through the dock channel, and will give other preparatory orders."

Submitted conditions of contract and specification for the construction of the walls and entrances of the wet dock extension, including the necessary cofferdams and excavation thereof.

Copy of the conditions of contract and specification and of the Chairman's memo. having been sent to each Trustee, they were not read.

The Chairman stated that the papers had been sent to the solicitor, who after conference with the Engineer had suggested a few verbal alterations.

Some discussion took place with regard to clause 21, which is that "no work shall be done on Sundays, or on Government general holidays, except with the special sanction of the Engineer obtained in each case in writing." The Engineer stated that as a matter of fact no work in connection with Prince's Dock contract had been done on Sunday with the exception of the contractors overhauling and repairing their own engines and machinery, with which he considered he would not have been justified in interfering. It was generally considered that if work other than overhauling contractors' plant and such like were to be allowed on Sundays and general holidays for any special reason, then that it would only be fair to make a corresponding deduction from the time for which premium is to be allowed.

It was proposed by the Chairman that subject to the arrangements as to premiums and penalty proposed in his memo. of 15th instant, and to the verbal changes which the solicitor considers desirable, the conditions of contract and the specification should be approved, and that tenders should at once be invited, eighty days being given from the date of invitation in Bombay to that on which the tenders should be received at Trustees' Office; that intimation should be given that if any tenderer in England wishes for more time, 15 days extra will be allowed on his intimating his desire to Mr. McConnochie, the Trustees' agent in London. In the event of an extension being given, Mr. McConnochie should be requested to telegraph to the Trustees, in which case tenders will not be opened till 15 days later.

It was proposed by Mr. Parker, as an amendment to the first part of the Chairman's motion, "that all mention of a premium be omitted from the conditions of contract, provided it be found that such omission will not affect the power of the Trust to inflict the prescribed penalty."

On the amendment being put it was lost.

Mr. Vurjeewandas then proposed that the penalty be fixed at Rs. 30,000 a month and the premium at Rs. 10,000 a month. This on being put to the meeting was lost; the original motion was then put and was carried.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Statement of town duty collected at Port Trust property on behalf of the Municipality during July. It amounts to Rs. 31,348 against Rs. 36,073 in July, 1883.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th August, 1884.	For week ending 19th August, 1883.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	17
,, ,, out of	14	13
,, transported	9	7
,, attended to	2	none.

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 18th August, 1884.	For week ending 18th August, 1883.
Vessels entered	10	7
,, left	9	6
,, remaining in dock	14	14

BENGAL.

THEFT OF DIAMONDS.—At Calcutta, Mr. E. H. Moses charged a bearer, lately in his employ, with the theft of six diamonds, valued at Rs. 100. The evidence proved that a fortnight ago, complainant had taken sixteen diamonds from a Marwaree jeweller, on inspection, and placed the stones inside his desk. Yesterday the jeweller returned, and he opened his desk for the stones. Six were found missing, and as defendant, who was the office-bearer, had access to the desk, suspicion fell upon him, and his box was searched, resulting in the discovery of the stones, and a duplicate key of the desk, which he admitted having stolen from the office some time ago. The stones were found set on two silver rings, which he had ordered to be made by a native silver-smith. Having pleaded guilty, he has sentenced to six months' hard labour.—*Statesman.*

THE MUNICIPAL CRISIS IN CALCUTTA.

PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Calcutta was held on Thursday afternoon in the Town Hall, to consider, amongst other things, the reply from the Government of Bengal to the letter forwarding resolutions in reference to the Government letter, dated 16th July. Mr. Gasper moved "that the Commissioners in meeting record their respectful protest against the appointment of a Commission under section 28 as implying a harsh and unmerited condemnation of their sanitary administration." He said, that he did so with feelings of sorrow and pain, which had been caused by the entirely unlooked-for action of the Government of Bengal in this matter. The resolution of the Government of Bengal to appoint a Commission under section 28 of the Municipal Act had produced a feeling of dismay in the city of Calcutta. People could not imagine what the cause of it could be; they could not explain what were the circumstances which could induce that extraordinary and unjust resolution. The history of Calcutta might with some aptness be divided into three parts. The fi[illegible] part began with the foundation of Calcutta [illegible] than a century ago, and concluded with the pas[illegible] of the Act by which the late Justices of th[illegible] were appointed. That part of the hi[illegible] cutta might be aptly described as the [illegible] and dirt. The second part of the hi[illegible] might be aptly described as th[illegible] and that was the epoch which [illegible] last two or three yea[illegible] part of the his[illegible] equal ap[illegible] of sanitation, and [illegible] years ago, and the [illegible] public of India were asto[illegible] period which was marked fo[illegible] the part of the Commissioners, [illegible] minated in a grave condemnation ag[illegible] the effect that the Municipal Commissio[illegible] not done their duty in sanitary matters. The reputation for justice and equity which the Government of this country had enjoyed for more than a century was now being jeopardised by the action the Government of Bengal had taken in this matter. The feeling of anger and dismay which the action had aroused was not one which could be ignored. It had to be reckoned with, and dealt with vigorously. The Commissioners were not without consolation in this matter. They had the voice of public opinion almost entirely in their favour.

Baboo Norendro Nath Sen, in seconding the resolution, said he thought the Commissioners should not lose a single moment in resigning in a body. By taking that course, they would vindicate their honour and also the cause of Self-Government.

The Chairman contended that no town in the civilised world could stand the test which was sought to be applied to Calcutta. Perhaps, the best sanitated town in the world was London, more especially during the last thirty years. He had in his hands a pamphlet written in 1883, called the "Bitter Cry of Outcast London." He read an extract from that pamphlet, and asked whether anything worse than that could be written of Calcutta. Had anything worse than that been written of Calcutta during the present controversy, and was it then just that the mere fact that the existence of black spots in Calcutta should alone, without any comparison of present with previous work, be considered sufficient to condemn their administration? He reminded them that in the cold weather of fifteen months ago, they had a very serious outbreak of cholera, which caused a good deal of excitement and discussion inside the city and outside it; not long after that, the news came that they were to have an Exhibition in Calcutta this cold weather. Many people thought that when the crowd of people were gathered together in Calcutta during the Exhibition, there would be again a recurrence of that outbreak, and the name of Calcutta would be disgraced in the eyes of the civilised world. The Chairman then enumerated the extraordinary precautions which the Commissioners had taken to prevent any such outbreak, and, as the season came on, the weekly returns were watched with the closest and keenest solicitude. Yet even with the thousands of persons who had flocked into Calcutta in December, January, and February to see the Exhibition, the mortality was so low as absolutely to surpass any previous year. If there was any time which should have been the last time chosen for the sanitary condemnation of the town it was the time which followed the passing through that great crisis. He did not like to prophesy, at least not before the event, but still he was bound to say that they did feel some hope that as the facts were right, without yielding and without a loss of dignity. When so many resign, the rest must follow, and at the new election the Government, as a question of its own honour, is bound to stand neutral. It could only use its influence at the risk of provoking scorn throughout India, and sharp and stern condemnation at Home.

Mr. Gasper's resolution was accepted by the meeting, Mr. Abdur Rahman and Mr. Larymore being the only dissentients.—*Indian Daily News.*

WAR SHIPS IN THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE SEAS.

ON the 1st instant the following British, French, Russian, American and other Foreign Ships of War were stationed in the Chinese and Japanese seas:—

British Ships of War.

Names.	Rig.	Guns	HP	Where at
Albatrose	sloop	4	840	Shanghai
Audacious	frigate	14	4330	Woosung
Champion	corvette	14	2340	Amoy
Cleopatra	corvette	14	2610	Shanghai
Cockchafer	gunboat	4	470	Chefoo
Curacoa	corvette	14	2540	Shanghai
Daring	sloop	4	920	Canton
Esk (Flying Fish)	gunboat	3	340	Hongkong
Espoir	gunboat	4	455	Shanghai
Flying Fish	sloop	4	840	Nagasaki
Fly	gun-vessel	4	490	Shanghai
Foxhound	gunboat	4	470	On a cruise
Linnet	gun-vessel	5	1050	Ningpo
Merlin	gunboat	—	—	Foochow
Midgie	gun-vessel	4	470	Tientsin
Pegasus	screw-sloo	6	970	Singapore
Sapphire	corvette	12	2360	Shanghai
Swift	gun-vessel	5	1010	Hongkong
Tweed	gunboat	3	340	Hongkong
Victor Emmanuel	rec'ing ship	2	—	Hongkong
Vigilant	despt-vessel	2	1230	Shanghai
Wivern	turrent-ship	4	1450	Hongkong
Zephyr	gunboat	4	530	Singapore

French Ships of War.

Names.	Rig.	Guns	HP	Where at
Aspic	gunboat	—	—	Foochow
Bayard	ironclad	14	—	Foochow
Chateau Renaud	corvette	—	—	On a cruise
D'Estaing	cruiser	15	—	Shanghai
Duguay Trouin	cruiser	14	3000	Foochow
Hamelin	cruiser	—	—	Foochow
La Galissoniere	frigate	14	4500	Shanghai
Lutin	gunboat	4	100	Shanghai
Lynx	gunboat	—	—	Foochow
Percival	gunboat	—	—	Shanghai
Saone	corvette	—	—	Shanghai
Triomphante	ironclad	14	2400	Chefoo
Villars	corvette	15	675	Shanghai
Vipere	gunboat	—	—	Shanghai
Volta	corvette	6	800	Foochow

Russian Ships of War.

Names.	Rig.	Guns	HP	Where at
Abreck	aviso	7	300	Japan
Ermak	transport	4	80	Japan
Gornostai	gunboat	6	80	Shanghai
Minin	frigate	19	—	Yokohama
Morge	gunboat	7	80	Vladivostock
Nayezdnik	corvette	7	170	Shanghai
Nerpa	gunboat	7	80	Vladivostock
Gpritchnik	corvette	8	—	Chefoo
Razboinik	corvette	12	—	Japan
Skobeleff	corvette	14	—	Shanghai
Sohol	gunboat	7	80	Japan
Vostock	gunboat	4	—	Vladivostock

American Ships of War.

Names.	Rig.	Guns	HP	Where at
Alert	corvette	4	800	Japan
Enterprise	corvette	6	900	Japan
Essex	corvette	6	1200	Saigon
Juniata	corvette	8	900	Japan
Monocacy	gunboat	6	750	Shanghai
Palos	gunboat	6	500	Canton
Trenton	frigate	14	—	Japan

Other Foreign Ships of War.

Names.	Rig.	Guns	HP	Where at
Iltis	gunboat	4	340	Canton
Nautilus	gun-vessel	4	600	Shanghai
Prinz Adalbert	corvette	14	—	Japan
Stosch	corvette	18	2500	Yokohama
Legaspi	transport	2	—	Manila
Marques del Duero	despatch-vessel	—	250	Manila
Velasco	corvette	—	—	Manila
D. Estephania	corvette	7	—	Hongkong
Tamega	gunboat	—	—	Macao
Albatross	gunboat	3	—	Yokohama
Cristoforo Colombo	corvette	5	3000	Woosung

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL............£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT,

Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.
It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.
Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.
Bombay House, August, 1884.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both [illegible] appearance and taste, furnishing a most agree- [illegible] method of administering the only certain [illegible] for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. [illegible] rfectly safe and mild preparation, and is [illegible] ted for Children. Sold in Bottles by

[illegible] M ENGLAND. [illegible] pplied [illegible] Co-operative [illegible] ash [illegible] by [illegible] KING & CO. [illegible] NHILL, LONDON, whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per kegs.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps				Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.	...	„ 750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		„ 1,200
Do.	8 do.	500	do. ..	„ 1,200
Do.	20 do.	500	do. ..	„ 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light han any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
41, Meadow-stret Agent and General Manager.

TO NIGGER TROUPES.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75	0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted) ...	65	0
Ditto ditto with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)... ..	55	0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings (fretted) ..	60	0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted) ..	55	0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted) ..	45	0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0
BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.		
Six-stringed Banjo, with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)..	75	0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted) ..	50	0
CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.		
Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20	0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop. ..	18	0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern ..	15	0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12	0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop ...	15	0
PICCOLO BANJOS.		
Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete ..	40	0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model) ..	25	0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid ..	12	0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop ..	10	0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on) ..	5	0
PICCOLOS.		
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in Mahogany box ..	20	0
Ebony ditto in D (without case) ..	10	0
FLAGEOLETS.		
Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in Mahogany box ..	25	0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality. ..	20	0
NIGGER WIGS.		
Each Rs. 4, 5, 6, and ..	7	0
NIGGER BONES.		
Per set.. ..	2	0
Do. Ebony ..	2	8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinet ..	0	8
TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.		
14 inches in diameter ..	12	0
12 ditto ..	9	0
11 ditto ..	6	0
8 ditto with teak head ..	3	0
9 ditto electro-plated metal hoop ..	12	0
CASTANETS.		
Ebony, per set ..	2	8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.		
Rs. 4, 6, 8, and ..	12	0
GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.		
At Rs. 15, 20, and ..	24	0
VIOLINS.		
Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and ..	150	0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood Case, complete.		
BRASS WHISTLES.		
large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and ...	1	8
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.		
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and ..	4	0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.		
No. 1 Mahogany Instrument ..	50	0
No. 2 ditto ditto ..	65	0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed ..	95	0
No 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs ..	120	0
No. 5 Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case ..	225	0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.		
Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys ..	25	0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish ..	35	0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and ..	45	0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys ..	45	0
FLUTES.		
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co. ..	100	0
Best English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, Rs. 50, 60, and ..	75	0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25	0
FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS,		
A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 2-, 30, and ..	35	0

DETAILED CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND EVER THING CONNECTED WITH MUSIC, POST FREE.

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THAT HUSBAND OF MINE
Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." Druggists.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 10 a.m., at Fanuswady, opposite to Navee-wady, the whole household furniture belonging to Crustna Naikin, going to Goa, the same comprising plated ware, glassware, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 light hanging lamps, wall brackets, drawing room side table, pier table, dressing and washing tables, conversation couches, easy and low chairs of various kinds, arm and without-arm chairs, sideboards, whatnot, screens, teapoy, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, rich table ornaments, kerosine oil superior table and hanging lamps, flower vases, looking glasses, pictures, oleographs, cooking pots for Hindus, embroidered sarees and shawls, cholies, &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 26th August, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Splendid Piano, Lamps, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1884, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public Auction at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, drawing, dining and bed-rooms furniture, viz:—spring seated sofas, chairs and easy chairs, full toned piano, expressly made for Indian climate, whatnots with mirrors, bookstands, teapoys, round and side dining room tables, chairs, hanging 4 light kerosine lamp, side boards, almirah with mirror, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chests of drawers, dressing and washhand tables with fittings, iron and teakwood single, double and baba cots with bedding, towel horse, bath tubs, chamber stand, door and window curthins, English carpets, meat safe, hanging punkahs.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 26th August, 1884.

NOTICES.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 30th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 21st instant, on production of their share certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 21st instant, to Monday, the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

D. M. PETIT, SONS, & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th August, 1884.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, for the following works:—

1. Construction of Road between Chinchpoogly and Gorupdew Roads.
2. Providing and laying 2,900 feet of 4-inch Water Main in Pedder Road.
3. Providing and laying 21,000 feet of 5", 4" and 3" Mains in Waudby Road.

2. Forms of Contract, Specifications, and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by Deposits of Rs. 400, Rs. 200, and Rs. 150, respectively, which should be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contracts.
4. Further Deposits will have to be paid by the contractors whose Tenders are accepted.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Deputy Executive Engineer's Office, 21st August, 1884.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
AHMEDABAD,
BROACH,
HOOBLEE,
INDORE,
KHANGAUM,
KURRACHEE,
OOMRAOTTEE,
POONA.

CURRENT deposit accounts opened.
DEPOSITS received for 12 months fixed at 4 per cent. interest and for shorter periods at rates subject to arrangement.

Government, Railway, Municipal and other SECURITIES and SHARES received for safe custody; purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected.

LOANS granted on Government and other securities, and on Goods and Bullion.

Copies of the Bank's Rules, Powers-of-Atterney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

ST. MARGARET'S HALL, BOURNEMOUTH, England.—Misses EDMUNDS receive Gentlemen's daughters for complete Education. First class professors and resident foreign governesses. Full success in the Local Examinations. References kindly permitted to the Right Hon. H. FAWCETT, Postmaster General, JOHN ELPHINSTONE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, and Dr. GEO. SINCLAIR, Kohlapur.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsial biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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By order of the Directors,
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1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1884.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

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FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
„ 1882..................£911,7

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

[illegible] OF FUNDS

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,210 11 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum treet.

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

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1,670 PROPOSALS for.......................Rs. 53,72,150.

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Age.	30	35	40	
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Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised
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9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children [illegible] law protected from Demands [illegible] in Trust for [illegible] per cent. of Premia in [illegible] Official Trustee of Bombay [illegible] Policy-holders with th[illegible]

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